THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 29. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday July 20, 1870. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday morning in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measured also [illegible]

Business Notices not [illegible] by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's corner at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar8:1y:c&d apr27

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St. east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale*, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr20:1y

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr20:7to6m

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.
jan26

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. apr13:1y

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. oct20'69:1y

D. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public square. mar:31:y

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and Chronometers repaired, and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17:6:3m.

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr1,1870:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and Acknowledgments taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr27:6:3m

WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a Two Horse Wagon, in good running order, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for a good horse. Also a good cutter for sale. C. C. MOULTRIE.
apr20:tf Bridgewater, Pa.

J. LINNENBRINK,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.

Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa.
jy13,6m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, having been granted to the Subscriber on the estate of David Stewart, dec'd., late of Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and, all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES McCONNEL, } Ex'rs
W. P. McCONNEL, }
*jn13:6w.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the ARGUS office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his house and lot in Rochestown, South Beaver township, in this county. The lot contains about 1¼ acres of land, fenced in, with good garden and fruit trees. The house is 1½ story high, with four rooms and good cellar underneath. Altogether it is a desirable property, and will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned on the premises. JOHN GARVIN, Jr.,
or to Hugh Garvin, at Rochester. jun1 3m*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, having been granted to the Subscriber on the estate of James L. Cavin, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, Beaver County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES RAYE, *Ex'r.*
☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

FIRE BRICK WORKS FOR SALE.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE BRICK WORKS, situated at Smith's Ferry, with all the tools and machinery complete, are for sale at a low price. For clearers will address G. ALTEWIG, at Pittsburgh (No. 307 Liberty street), for price and terms. je22:6w

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that he no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States of Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb24:1y

☞ Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the ARGUS office.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish—and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and preventing their liability to break 90 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Dr. Anson Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, by which it frees all nerves and nerve centers from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa. nov3:tf T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Singer Sewing Machine.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.

Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTING $30.

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 59 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established. nov21:1y. chd jy15

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious
BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
jan1,1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR WORKS,

Ballou & Adams

167, 168, 169 and 170,

Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.
apr20:3m

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

DR. SIMMS'

White Pulmonic Balsam.

It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 3,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not (with a few exceptions) a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and this popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the use of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it all we represent it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottles. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,
PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,
No. 707 Market St.,
WILMINGTON, Del.

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 609 Arch Street.
Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St.
For sale by Medicine Dealers generally.
june15:'70:1y

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,

BURNERS, &C.,

Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. oct6.1y.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dr. Solomon's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Chamberlain's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY, Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
july1'67 J. MOORE.

SLATE

THE

TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their

Very Dark Blue Colored Superior

Roofing - Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
apr6'70:m:

Miscellaneous.

BANKING HOUSE

THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, Galion.
J. F. DRAVO, } Pittsburgh.
J. H. M'CREERY, }

Interest paid on time deposits. Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for Cold and reliable Companies. [may1:6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Armstrong, dec'd., late of the borough of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated, without delay, to the undersigned for settlement.

JANE ARMSTRONG, *Adm'x.*

REMOVAL.

Thomas Allison,

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE

TO BEAVER, Pa.,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping

A General Stock of

MERCHANDISE

Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of

DRY - GOODS,

OF THE

Latest Spring Styles,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA,	POPLINS,
De LAINS,	PRINTS,
CHECKS,	GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
JEANS,	TWEEDS,
DINIMS,	COTTONADES,
CRASH,	FLANNELS,
BOOTS & SHOES,	HOSIERY, &c., &c.
SHOVELS,	HARDWARE,
RAKES,	SPADES, HOES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.	

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of

GROCERIES:

COFFEES,	TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS,	SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,	SPICES.
TOBACCO,	SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON.
apr20,'70:1y.

ICE CREAM SALOON

AND

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Creams

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.
may1:1y

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan19:1y.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cheviots,
Cottons,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soaps, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 5, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec15'68:1y.—jy7:ch'd.

Railroads.

RAIL ROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after June 13th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	12.15 AM	8.00 PM	9.00 AM	7.00 AM
Rochester	1.01	8.50	9.50	7.55
Salem	3.03	10.50	10.21	9.27 PM
Alliance	3.45	11.30	10.50	9.55
Canton	5.05	12.50 AM	11.55 PM	11.05
Massillon	5.41	1.24	12.20 AM	11.35
Orrville	6.29	2.15	1.05	12.20
Wooster	7.00	2.45	1.31	12.50
Mansfield	8.15	4.03	2.58	2.16
Crestline 1 P.	9.05	4.55	3.40	3.00
Crestline 2 P.	9.50	5.40	4.20	3.40
Bucyrus	10.20	6.10	4.50	4.10
Upper Sandusky	11.06	7.00	5.35	4.55
Forest	11.25 AM	7.17	5.50 AM	5.10
Lima	12.58	8.51	7.05	6.20
Van Wert	2.10	10.19	8.15	7.28
Fort Wayne	4.05	12.10 PM	9.50 AM	9.00
Columbia		1.10	12.25 PM	1.20
Warsaw		2.05	1.30	2.05
Plymouth	12.55 PM	3.15 AM	2.50	3.30
Valparaiso	1.50	4.30	4.30	5.00
Chicago	5.20	8.00	6.30	8.00

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	11.20 AM	10.00 PM	8.00 AM	8.55 PM
Valparaiso	1.18	12.07	9.37	7.15
Plymouth	3.50 PM	1.50 AM	11.50	9.05
Warsaw		3.10	12.53 PM	9.51
Columbia		4.17	1.35	10.59
Fort Wayne	9.15	5.15	3.40 PM	1.10
Van Wert	11.05	6.58	5.19	2.45 AM
Lima	1.40	9.07	7.15	4.20
Upper Sandusky	3.48	11.05	9.05	6.10
Bucyrus	4.15	11.45	9.50	6.52
Crestline 1 P.	5.00	12.30 AM	10.30	7.30
Crestline 2 P.	6.05	1.30 AM	11.30 AM	8.30
Mansfield	7.16	2.34	12.43 PM	9.50
Wooster	8.31	3.51	2.03	11.10
Orrville	9.03	4.27	2.57	11.45
Massillon	9.56	5.06	3.35	12.21
Canton	10.30	5.45	4.07	12.55
Alliance	11.50	7.30	5.45 AM	2.30
Salem	1.01	8.33	6.40	3.20
Rochester	2.52	10.02	8.05 PM	4.52
Pittsburgh	3.30	10.45	8.45	5.30

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 3.35 p. m; New Castle, 5.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 7.15 a. m; arrives at New Castle, 9.50a. m. Youngstown, 10.40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.40 a. m; New Castle, 9.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 12.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.40 p.m; Youngstown, 7.55 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after May 29th, 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Cleveland	8.15 AM	12.30 PM	5.45 PM
Euclid Street	8.36	12.41	5.56
Hudson	9.30	1.35	6.37
Orrville	10.53	2.55	7.59
Alliance	11.20	3.11	8.20
Bayard	11.38	3.30	
Wellsville	1.05 PM	4.37	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Wellsville	8.35 AM	4.50 PM	
Bayard	10.05	6.20	
Alliance	11.15	7.25	7.25 AM
Ravenna	12.03 PM	7.40	8.15
Hudson	1.37	8.18	8.55
Euclid Street	1.47	8.30	9.06
Cleveland	2.35	9.20	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom.	Accom
Bellair	5.45 AM	7.25 AM	2.00 PM	6.05 PM
Bridgeport	5.50	7.30	2.10	6.15
Steubenville	7.00	8.00	3.16	7.20
Wellsville	8.15	9.25 PM	4.43	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	9.46	5.05	
Beaver				
Rochester	9.25	9.27	5.50	
Pittsburgh	10.25	9.25	6.55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.25 AM	2.25 PM	4.30 PM	
Rochester	7.35	3.30	5.30	
Beaver	7.53	3.47		
Smith's Ferry	8.17	4.00	6.04	
Wellsville	8.50	5.05	6.55	
Steubenville	9.00	5.05		7.25 AM
Bridgeport	10.10	6.10		8.35
Bellair	10.15	6.20		8.40

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m. | Arrives Bayard, 9.45 a.m.
Bayard, 11.50 p.m. | N. Philadelphia, 3.40 pm
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

NEW MARBLE WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

AT BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We Manufacture

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Marble and Stone Work

ON SHORT NOTICE.

We Claim to do the Best Work in

Western Pennsylvania,

FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

And Mean to do as we Represent.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD

AT HOME OR ABROAD.

Persons wishing work in our line are invited to call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in every case.

We have, also, a very fine selection of work at the Rochester Works, which can not be beat, for workmanship or price, anywhere. W. H. MARSHALL.
mar16:6m—je22:6t.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The next Term will commence on Monday, August 29, 1870. For circular apply to the undersigned, or during vacation (July and August,) to the Rev. D. F. Lowary, President, or Rev. J. M. Smith, member of the Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.
je22:2m] Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D. D., Principal.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING

German Apothecary and Druggist!

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMES AND SOAPS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PURE WINES AND

LIQUORS FOR

Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ *A share of patronage solicited.*
jy21:1y.

SELECT POETRY.

THE LAND LAZY.

[illegible]

He sang a song of little [illegible]
No other song I know;
And any lesson he may teach him soon
Looks dismal as he goes.

The fickle sun [illegible]
And laughs to see him hang
Took up the [illegible]
And sang the same [illegible]

Times change [illegible] two went different ways
The evening [illegible]
On him, grown [illegible]
And her in bonny [illegible]

The echo of the [illegible]
He [illegible]
Like passed as [illegible]
Upon the [illegible]

[illegible]
Loosens the [illegible]
And calls her [illegible]
Of love's [illegible]

She hears but [illegible]
A whisper soft [illegible]
The echo of the [illegible]
He sang so long

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MADAME BONAPARTE.

Her Story from Her Own Lips.

What She Thinks of Josephine and the Emperors, Past and Present—Interesting Chapter in a Wonderful Experience.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Standard* writes: Madame Jerome Bonaparte is now eighty four years of age, and retains, to a most remarkable degree, the charms of youth. She is a little less than five feet in hight, symmetrically formed and up to this summer is prompt and careful of her beauty. Her complexion, naturally fair, is well preserved, and wrinkles, which spoil the faces of most persons of advanced age, are scarcely to be seen. The only signs of mental combat are two sharp lines on each side of her well formed and still frequently impressive mouth, showing more plainly than silvered locks and failing strength the fight that this remarkable woman has waged with her pride. The word love does not seem to belong to this strange woman's vocabulary. Ambition had most to do with her union, and its disappointment was the greatest cause of her sorrow. In speaking of her husband she would often stop to exclaim, 'Oh! I was so proud of him! Oh! how handsome he was!' but never 'how I loved him!' Her step is quick and elastic, and she has a telling way to your foot which, even before her actual presence is felt, impresses one with a strange and really uncomfortable idea of her force of character. This spell seems to be wholly natural, although it is hard to tell where nature commences and art leaves off with this wonderful woman. Her face, which is decidedly Grecian in its cast, is the most variable face possible to imagine. Interested in the conversation of her audience, five minutes will suffice to express every shade of feeling ever expressed by woman, save the passionate, and that never, under any circumstances, appears. A stranger with a knowledge of her history, first in the page of Madame Bonaparte's very complicated life, would be sure to find the key to the broken Josephine.

'Is it true,' Madame Bonaparte, that you began the study of French when you heard that Jerome was coming to Baltimore?'

'It is true,' she replied; 'was there anything wrong about that?' I reckon not, with a funny little toss of her head. 'I was a young, proud, wealthy and beautiful American girl,' with an accent on beautiful which, from the lips of a youngor of another woman, would have been to the last degree ridiculous and disgusting, but, strangely enough, from her seemed eminently proper.

'I felt myself on an equality with any Princess of the realm, and had sense enough to know that ignorance alone could make me of less consequence to him. So I studied French, and when he arrived was able to do what nobody in Baltimore could—talk fluently with him in his own native tongue—and that was a victory.'

Here the bright, gray eyes sparkled and scintillated, and for a moment seemed looking back to the time she surprised the royal brother with a welcome to Baltimore in the language he loved most; then, with a click in her voice which was almost metallic, she said:

'And I suppose that you have heard, too, that I determined upon the conquest of my husband when I first heard of his arrival in New York with the French frigate?'

Not quite so certain about the propriety of an affirmative reply, I wisely temporized: and with an 'Oh! I don't know,' an 'I' and an 'indeed!' managed to appear profoundly ignorant of such scandal. Again came that harsh vocal click, with—

'Well, what if I did? That was no more than half the girls of the first families decided to do. I succeeded—that was all! Oh, success makes all the difference in the world—difference, too, in moral sense of view. Let a man or woman fail in anything they undertake, and they have no principle—be thieves—anything you please to call them. But, let them succeed in the same cause, and their praises resounded by half the world.'

Oh, how desirous was of asking whether this stepped over been regretted; but the flashing eye and decided manner of the old lady warned all intruders from the cause of sentiment. With this strange woman the admission of a regret would be a moral impossibility.

'You were first introduced to your husband at the races, understand?' was the next query, and wearing a white wig?'

'Yes;' she replied, wigs were in vogue then. On the occasion we were simply introduced, but I knew by his manner that he would not be satisfied until we were better acquainted. The next day we met at a dinner party given by General Smith, and I wore my own hair. Jerome was very enthusiastic about its shade and abundance, and made me promise I never would wear a wig again until there was a necessity for it.'

'You must have been very beautiful Madame Bonaparte?'

'Yes,' she answered. 'It is no use at my age to affect modesty or undue modesty. You know nothing but the ashes of the fire. Still, there is one consolation left—the rose was so fragrant that the incense was disgusting. My hair and proportions were exactly those of Venus de Medici.' As the old lady spoke, she carelessly threw back the sleeve of her dress, displaying an arm and wrist which any model belle might be pardoned for envying. I drew near and examined it. Could it be possible that the owner such an exquisitely moulded arm and hand could be eighty-four years old?

'How have you preserved yourself so fresh and beautiful?'

'By remembering that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever, if the possessor only has the nerve to make it so. I have endeavored to keep the jewel bright and the case well dusted.—That is about all one can do with the exterior of anything.'

Her expressions are for the most part extremely quaint and original, and she never tires of herself. When speaking of persons she does not like, or suspects of attempts to misjure her, her cautions is coolness and polished as an Arabian sword. She has carried this ability to such an extent with many of her friends in Baltimore, that fearful of exposing themselves to her several tongue-lashings, they no longer visit her.)

Madame Bonaparte's account of her marriage, which she had probably described thousands of times in her intimate friends, is just as fresh and piquant at this late day as it was years ago, when life and love were young. She was married to Jerome December 24, 1803. Napoleon was duly acquainted with the marriage, but carefully refrained from taking any steps in the matter until Jerome found it necessary to return to France, nearly two years after. Elizabeth's father, a wealthy ship builder and owner, of Baltimore, fitted out in regal style, one of his fastest vessels to convey his royal children to France. Upon arriving at Lisbon, they found the port closed against them, as well as every other port under French authority. When asked how she felt when she discovered the feeling entertained for her by Napoleon, she replied, with a little toss of the head, that she was perfectly indifferent to Jerome's return, she said, though I did not think Jerome would have much influence with his brother. Any Bonaparte against that Bonaparte would never be able to accomplish much. I did expect him to return, however, if only for a short time.'

That must have been very hard,' I remarked, as a vision of the deserted wife—so young and so fair—expecting in a few weeks to become a mother, passed before me in heart-breaking review.

'And what a hard-hearted wretch Napoleon was. Not content with breaking the heart of the woman who loved him, but would murder the woman who loved his brother.

'There you are mistaken,' she quickly replied; 'Napoleon hadn't the slightest objection to my living as long as the Lord saw fit. He didn't believe in sentiment; no more do I. I respect the character of Napoleon more than that of any other man who ever lived. Had I once been allowed, however, to have taken my place in the French Courts as Jerome's wife, the Emperor's scruples would have been immediately removed. Oh! how my ambition has been crushed!'

This is the whole burden of her song. Never in her most excited moments does she let fall a single word of love. On July 7, 1805, at Camberwell, near London, Madame Bonaparte gave birth to a son, called by her, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Here again pride takes precedence of love. For a few years she resided in Europe, receiving an annuity from the Emperor of five thousand pounds sterling. Of her life in Europe, she seems disposed to say very little. Her friends say she lived in great retirement, for the purpose of saving all that she possibly could from this allowance for her son's future. She took great pains with her son's education, returning to Baltimore in order to have him prepared for college. He graduated from Harvard in 1823. Strict law, but never practiced. He is said, by all who have seen him, to be the counterpart of his father. Madame Bonaparte's very close intimacy with the imperial family of Austria, and her grandchildren at least. She lays great stress on the refusal of the Pope to confirm the order of Napoleon I., declaring the marriage null and void, and the subsequent persistence of the Papal Court.

'These are the diamonds given me by the Emperor,' said she, placing in my hands a stomacher of precious stones, more beautiful and costly than any jewels I had ever before beheld.

'And here is another present,' displaying a breastpin, lyre-shaped studded with marvelously expensive diamonds.

'Then you were personally acquainted with the first Emperor—had probably more than one interview with him?'

'Well, the Emperor was very kind and thoughtful of my comfort. I had no title; that was all the trouble.'

'Did you know much of Josephine, Madame Bonaparte? and what did you think of her character?'

'A sweet woman,' with a little sneer on sweet, 'but not dignified enough.'

She lived a quiet life in Baltimore. She said sometimes visitors intruded upon her. There were two or three others that day; one wanted an autograph; of course she did not give it to her; how did she know what she wanted with it? probably to make some use of it, and gain an advantage over her property. She saw no one but a few old personal friends.

It seems very strange that a woman of Madame Bonaparte's wealth should occupy simply a suit of rooms in a common boarding house down town. Her rooms are plainly furnished and but for a few articles of byzantine, which have been collected in her European travels, there is nothing to show that so distinguished a woman occupies them. There is, indeed, such a want of adornment all over the house that the place seems barren and comfortless.

When speaking of her son, she remarked with pride that he was a perfect gentleman in his manners, and that he had always been a comfort to her. Mr. Patterson finally cut his daughter off from her inheritance, simply deeding to her the house in Lovely lane, near South street.

'This was done to mortify me,' said the Madame, just to remind me that my grandfather was a shoemaker—as if I should ever forget it. The animus she betrays when speaking of this event is really incredible to one acquainted with her strongly arrogant and despotic disposition.—She is keen, and brilliant, and logical, demolishing without the aid of established premises, everything to her mind week of unpopular. She imagines every person that visits her to have, as she expressed it, some axe to grind, at her expense, and would never allow herself to be interviewed in any way. She is busy writing her own life, and intends to tell her own story her own way, when she gets ready. From 1837 to 1841 she spent the greater part of the summers at Bockaway. There, in company with Campbell and Wythe, members of Congress, and some of the Carrollton family, she was the gayest of the gay; considered by all as the fund from which to draw all life was necessary for intellectual entertainment. [illegible]

'Did you never feel,' Madame Bonaparte, that there were other men in the world besides Jerome Bonaparte, and that it was foolish to give up your whole

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 20, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET, 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor-House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. R. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

GOLD has slightly advanced and closed on Monday evening last in New York at $1.10½.

ARKANSAS is a large State and one of the most fertile in the Union, yet at this age of the world (1870) she has but 49 miles of railroad within her territorial limits. Slavery has clearly not done much to develope the resources of that State.

THE bill which has been pending in Congress for some time past granting a pension of three thousand dollars per annum to Mrs. Lincoln, became a law before Congress adjourned. The bill passed the House some time ago, and on last Thursday it went through the Senate by a majority of eight. Soon afterwards the President affixed his signature to the act, and thus the matter is, forever, we hope, put at rest.

THE census returns in ten of the election districts in New York city as just published show a population of precisely 22,499. This of course includes men, women and children. At the election held just one month before, 47,615 votes were polled in these same ten districts, four-fifths of them democratic. *There* is where the Democracy "vote early and often." Is it any wonder that that party is able to achieve victories in New York?

STATE telegrams inform us that there are two vessels of war in the harbor of New York—one French and the other Prussian—and hostile demonstrations are anticipated. It is doubtful whether they will consider cable telegrams sufficient authority to warrant a naval engagement; and in any event they will have to pass three miles from the coast line before they will be at liberty to fight. Such was the ruling of international law in the case of the Kersarge and Alabama conflict.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 2d inst., says: We take great pleasure in announcing the fact that the opposition to the legal tender decision of the Supreme Court is at an end. All the railroad companies whose offices are in this city, yesterday paid the half year's interest, then maturing, on all of their debts created before the passage of the legal tender act, in 1862, in coin or its equivalent. The Pennsylvania railroad company led off courageously, displaying the coin, we are informed, in large abundance.

THE Greene county *Repository*, insists on having the Congressman this year on the ground that that county pays more internal revenue tax than any of the other counties of the 24th District. We have not been keeping the run of the precise sum paid by each of the four counties, and will therefore not dispute the *Repositorie's* proposition, but merely ask it to publish the amount paid by Greene county and the species of property on which it was levied. To satisfy the public that it knows whereof it affirms, the *Repository* will surely not decline to comply with this reasonable request.

THE Credit Mobilier case, which excited so much interest, because of the vast amount and the great principles involved, has been decided by the Supreme Court against the Commonwealth. The judgment of the court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county is reversed and a new trial ordered.
—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

We suspect the *Patriot* misinterprets the action of the Supreme Court. The Harrisburg *Topic*, a well informed journal published at the State capital understands the Supreme Court to have ordered a new trial of the case merely to admit certain testimony which was thrown out in the court below. This testimony will not alter or weaken any of the positions of the prosecution, (the State) and the *Topic* confidently anticipates another victory for the Commonwealth when the case is again tried.

For some time past rumors have been afloat to the effect that our Minister to England (Mr. Motley) would be recalled and some one else sent to the court of St. James in his stead. What Mr. Motley's sins of omission or commission were, the reports did not say. On the last day of the session of Congress, however, these rumors took definite shape by the President sending to the Senate for confirmation, the name of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey as Minister to England. The nomination was referred to the Committee on foreign relations, and afterwards confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Frelinghuysen is a gentleman of excellent character, a finished scholar and has had considerable experience in public affairs—having served a term in the Senate of the United States.

CONGRESS adjourned on the 15th, and we presume by this time most of the members have reached their homes, and not a few of them already engaged in laying ropes to have themselves renominated and returned to Congress. The proceedings on Tuesday morning were such as they always are on the closing day of a session, and most of the time both chambers were as noisy as a beer garden. About the usual number of private bills, covering jobs of one kind or another, were presented, but so far as is known not one of them got through. Vigilant members were watching all around both halls, and instant objections to everything of a questionable character were raised. The final scenes, especially in the House, were bolsterous and exciting at times, but something can be pardoned by the country in consideration of the fact that the plunderers were not allowed to get their hands into the Treasury.

THE county committee of the Republican party in Lawrence county met in New Castle on the 2d of July, and after a free interchange of opinion concluded on holding the primary meetings in that county on the 20th of August, and the county convention on the 23d of the same month.

The committee at the same time adopted the following resolution:

Resolved,—That we suspend our present nominating system and adopt the popular vote system for the present year.

The session of the committee was a very harmonious one, and the result of its labor seems to satisfy almost everybody.

The Republican papers of that county contain the following announcements:

Congress—Michael Weyand, of Beaver county; J. B. Donley, of Greene county.
Assembly—Samuel D. Clark, Geo. W. McCracken, Daniel Dale, Dr. E. S. M. Morgan, A. F. Moore, H. J. A. Nesbit.
Sheriff—James Davis, M. D. Vail, W. J. Kirker, James J. Cook.
Commissioner—Arch'd. McMillen, J. H. Rhodes, John Kyle.

THE conduct of the professors and white cadets at West Point toward the colored boys who have been recommended by members of Congress as worthy of a place in the military school of the country, is really a disgrace to the nation. It seems that the professors, as soon as they were aware that boys of African descent would be brought before them for admission into the Academy, raised the standard of education so high, that in their opinion, all colored boys would *fail* and be sent home—cured of all desire to compete with white cadets in acquiring military instruction. The examinations were therefore, this year, conducted with a rigor never before known at West Point. Ninety-one candidates for admission into the Academy were examined—two of whom were colored. Of these, five were rejected for physical infirmities—forty-seven failed mentally, and thirty-nine passed—one of these latter being J. W. Smith, a bright, colored lad, from Hartford, Connecticut. Since his admission, Smith has been shunned fully used by the white cadets at the Academy and every species of insult has been resorted to, to drive him from the school. What with the "muck" run against him by the professors at the examination and the mean treatment he has since received at the hands of his fellow cadets, makes the colored student's place anything else but a pleasant one. Could not the Secretary of War or the General of the Army, slip quietly up to West Point, and teach the young men there, and the old ones too, if need be, the lesson in gentility which they seem to stand so much in need of? Their doing so would be but carrying out the spirit of our laws, besides earning the gratitude of the whole country.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Late telegraphic despatches from Europe—published elsewhere in this paper—inform us that war has been declared between France and Prussia. The cause of rupture between these two powers is that King William refused to obey the peremptory demand of Napoleon to forbid Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, from submitting his name to be used as a candidate for election to the throne of Spain. As head of the family of Hohenzollern, William did forbid Leopold's acceptance of such candidature; but, as King of Prussia he refused to interfere with the right of Spain to freely elect the sovereign of her choice, and declined a second conference on that subject with Count Benedetti, French Ambassador extraordinary, at Ems; and this so abruptly as to cause it to be assigned by Napoleon as a secondary reason for the declaration of war. But the true cause of the war lies deeper. It may be found in the struggle for the balance of power in Europe, which has been going on with varied success between France and Prussia, since the days of Napoleon I. Prussia was greatly enfeebled, at that time, by the loss of the Rhine Provinces; but she subsequently regained them through the treaty of Paris. There has been uncompromizing hostility between the two governments for years, and it would have broken out into open hostilities in 1866, but that Prussia was fully prepared—her army flush with the honors of Sodowa, and mobilized—while France was comparatively unprepared. King William, thro' the masterly diplomacy of Count Bismark, has added largely to his dominions by the late treaty with Francis Joseph of Austria; so that, Prussia is now looked upon as one of the first of European powers.

By the late action of Count Bismarck of Prussia, and Gen. Prim of Spain—should it be successful, in electing a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain—Prussia would be able to control the diplomacy of Europe. France is determined not only to prevent this, but to compel Prussia to give assurance that she will never permit one of her subjects to aspire to the throne of Spain; and for this purpose is now concentrating her troops on the Prussian frontier. France has between 800,000 and 900,000 troops ready for the field; and Prussia nearly the same number. In this respect they are evenly matched. France has the more powerful navy. The result of this appeal to arms will be very disastrous to the losing party. If Prussia wins, she will add largely to her territory and political importance; if she fails, she will sink to a second rate power. If France conquers, the Nepoleonic dynasty will be established; the Rhine Provinces secured and the diplomatic supremacy of the Empire acknowledged in Europe; if she is defeated, the Empire ceases, and France will become the prey of political charlatans and interneceine war.

What effect is this war to have upon this country: We will, more than likely be called on to furnish provisions and breadstuffs for Europe. This will throw the balance of trade in our favor and the consequent return of specie to our shores. Foreign securities will decline and capital seek investment in United States stocks. French and Prussian commerce will be chased from the ocean, and the carrying trade fall into the hands of neutral powers. Surely American vessels will get their share. "It is an ill wind that blows no one any good;" so that however much we may regret the calamities of the war, we can congratulate ourselves upon its beneficial effects to our own country. We therefore say in the spirit of neutrality to both parties, "pitch in and win;" especially Prussia. France is assuming a dictatorial attitude, and wholesome chastisement will have a salutary effect on her imperative conduct. Chassepot and needle-gun, proceed!

Is it War, or Mere Bullying?

THE *New York Evening Post* says: The news from Paris and other European money centres is warlike. The financial world, which we know to believe that Napoleon meant more than bluster, seems suddenly to have taken alarm. In London and Frankfort, as well as in Paris, securities have fallen with a rapidity and violence which shows that, at any rate, their holders believe war possible.

To us it still appears improbable. Napoleon, sixty-two years of age, excesses and an irregular and exciting life, in feeble health, and with a son to whom he wishes to hand over the throne, cannot afford to begin a European war, unless there are dangers at home of which the world knows nothing, and which make some kind of outward excitement imperative.

That he has blundered in his peremptory interference with the Spanish choice of a King is clear; nor is it easy to understand how he is to recover his error without disgrace, unless, indeed, he can by bluster and formidable threats frighten the Spaniards into dropping Prince Leopold.

Prussia he has not frightened—that is plain; King William and Bismarck have treated the Emperor, in his latest dispute, with scarcely concealed contempt; and they seem to have understood from the first that their antagonist had committed a blunder, and left him to flounder as he chose.

The cable reports the *Moniteur*, the French official journal, to have written on Saturday:

"The abandonment of the Hohenzollern project on the part of Prussia is not enough now. France must prevent the commencement of similar projects, and on the part of Prussia demand the entire fulfillment of the treaty of Prague, viz: the liberty of South Germany, the evacuation of the fortress of Mayence, the renunciation of military influence beyond the Main, and the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question with Denmark."

If this appeared in the official part of the paper, it would be equivalent to a declaration of war. It was probably inserted as a "feeler," in the unofficial column, and in that case amounts only to a bluster. But we read that army corps are moving; it is remembered that the French government has been for some days buying great quantities of grain; and the temper of the French is certainly the reverse of amiable.

If Napoleon makes war it will be because he cannot maintain his throne with peace; it will be the last throw of the dice; and gambler as he is he will probably lose; for he will have opposed to him a power greater, freer, stronger, less desperate, perhaps, but quite as determined as his own; and statesmen more astute and better liked than any of the creatures with whom he has surrounded his throne. Prussia will represent in the struggle the cause of liberty and European peace, against the unruly despotism of Napoleon.

What will be the effect upon us of a general war in Europe? No doubt at first American securities held in Europe may be sent home to raise gold; and we may, temporarily, send some abroad. But it is not probable that this will long continue; for, in the first place, we shall have to furnish the contestants with breadstuffs, and shall thus pay in grain, what otherwise they might demand in gold—and next, if the war lasts or promises to last, those who invest their fortunes in the bonds of Governments will see that American securities are safest in market, and are more likely to sell out European bonds, and buy our own.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Funding of the Public Debt.

The following is the full text of the funding bill as passed by both Houses on last Wednesday.

Be it enacted &c. That the Treasurer is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, in such coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; also the sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $300,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects but payable at the pleasure of the United States fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum; also, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $1,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States thirty years from the date at the rate of four per cent. per annum, all of said several classes of bonds and interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the pleasure of the United States, but nothing in this act or in any other law now in force shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell or dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any bonds of the United States outstanding and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds, par for par, but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever, and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of said several terms of ten, fifteen and 30 years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion; the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of such class last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice at any time to be paid, the interest on which shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and cancelled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date and number in the order of their issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, in a public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after date of such public notice the interest of the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at any time within 2 years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding two and a half per cent. per annum, and any amount of gold coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from date of deposit, and after ten days notice, and on the return of said certificate; *provided*, that the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not less than 25 per cent. of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates, and the excess beyond 25 per cent. may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as 5-20 bonds, as he may designate under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any certificates of deposit issued as aforesaid may be received at par, with interest accrued thereon, in payment of any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions relative to a sinking fund of section 5 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record of such bonds so cancelled and destroyed to be first made in the Treasury Department; Any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund, and all other U. S. bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States, shall also in like manner be recorded, cancelled, and destroyed, and the amount of bonds of each class that have been cancelled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States in addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption in payment of the public debt, and an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct to the payment of the public debt as provided for in section five of the act aforesaid, and the amount so to be applied is hereby appropriated annually for that purpose out of the receipts for duties on imported goods.

A Message from the President.

Just as Congress was about to adjourn, on last Friday, the following message from the President was sent in and read in both Houses:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing an Indian appropriation bill before the members of Congress separate. Without such appropriation hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life and expenditures vast, as compared with the amount asked.

The latest intelligence from Europe indicates the imminence of war between France and North Germany. In view of this, sound policy indicates the importance of some sound legislation tending to relieve the commercial embarrassments of the country. The vessels of this country at the present time are insufficient to meet the increase which the existence of war in Europe will impose upon the commerce of the United States; and I submit to the consideration of Congress that the interests of the country will be advanced by the authority afforded to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country. An act to this effect may be limited in its duration to meet the immediate exigency. The foreign mail service of the United States is in a large degree dependent upon the Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers. The Postoffice Department has entered into contracts in writing with the two companies above named, and with the Williams and Guion line respectively, for a regular and continuous service of two years. The only arrangement that could be made with the Inman and Cunard lines is temporary, and may be broken off any time. The North German lines are first-class in point of speed and equipment; their steamers usually making the trip across the Atlantic in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance of the Williams and Guion. Should the North German steamers be blockaded or impeded by France, our postal interests with foreign nations will be greatly embarrassed unless Congress interpose for its relief. I suggest to Congress the propriety of further postponing the time for adjournment, with the view of considering the questions herein communicated.

U. S. GRANT.

The Georgia Bill Passed.

The toils and troubles of Congress, with reference to the admission of Georgia are at an end, and the State will be again restored to her proper practical relation in the Union. The Conference Committee, after agreeing to disagree, were pursuaded to hold another meeting, at which, quite to their own surprise, they effected an agreement. The bill is that introduced by Mr. Dawes and passed by the House a fortnight ago, with another proviso added in Conference. The effect of the measure as a whole is to leave open the question of an election next fall, the provisions being that an election for members of the legislature and State officers shall be held in pursuance of the terms of the State Constitution, and nothing in this act or any other act relating to Georgia shall be construed to limit or extend the term of office of any one. The bill in this form went through the Senate without division, after a brief debate; and through the House without objection, and with a rush, at exactly midnight.

THE new Census returns begin to show whether *The Tribune* did or did not do injustice to the Democracy at our late election, in charging them with the most shameless frauds in some of the Wards in this city. Here is the table of total population, men, women, children, aliens and citizens in certain Wards, and beside it the vote reported as cast in the same places, last May, by male citizens above the age of twenty one, having other legal qualification of voters. How did there come to be twice as many voters as there were inhabitants of all ages and both sexes, unless there was fraud? And if, as some flippant papers have brazenly pretended, the Republicans committed the frauds, how did the Democrats come to get the votes? Look at the monstrous record!

Election District.	Population.	May. Vote.
Ninth Ward, IVth District	3,200	3,998
Ninth Ward, Xth District	2,700	4,028
Fifteenth Ward, VIth District	1,670	3,870
Seventh Ward, IIId District	3,475	6,858
Seventh Ward, IVth District	3,800	6,097
Seventeenth Ward, XIVth District	3,000	5,150
Twenty-first Ward, VIIth District	700	7,858
Tenth Ward, IXth District	800	4,001
First Ward, VIth District	937	3,012
Eighteenth Ward, VIth District	2,500	4,041
Totals	22,499	47,615

This is the city, the purity of whose local government, according to Mr. Samuel Cox, causes all other cities to hide their heads in piteous disgrace! —*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Our smart editors usually emigrate to the West. But one of that class is still left in Massachusetts, who says: "A man who is owing us a little bill said he would call last week and pay us if he was alive. He still appears upon the streets, but as he did not call, it is naturally supposed that he is dead, and is walking around to save funeral expenses."

EUROPE.

NAPOLEON AND BISMARK'S QUARREL

CHASSEPOT & NEEDLE-GUN.

Military and Naval Movements.

War Declared Against Prussia.

PARIS, July 15.—The Corps Legislatif declared war against Prussia at ten minutes before two this afternoon. Holland will remain neutral in the struggle. The belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other points. The bullion in the Bank of Antwerp was removed to the citadel. The issue of paper money was announced.

Proclamation to the Germans.

PARIS, July 15.—After the council at the Tuilleries, the Ministers accompanied the Emperor to St. Cloud last night, where the council was resumed, and lasted far into the night.

It is asserted that Baron Werther was on the point of starting again for Ems, yesterday, when a Prussian messenger arrived here with a counter-order.

Marshal Randal has gone to Algeria to take command of the province in place of McMahon.

The *Gaulois* says the Minister of Austria to Berlin is now in Paris and had an interview with the Emperor. It is reported that the Emperor received a dispatch from Queen Victoria this morning, making a last appeal for peace, and a similar dispatch was also sent the King of Prussia.

It is said a proclamation, signed by Napoleon will be prepared for distribution throughout the German States as soon as French troops cross the frontier. It asserts that the people of France war against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of a conquest. An enormous number of copies are already printed.

Troops in Motion for the Frontier.

PARIS, July 15—3 p. m.—The excitement is very great. There is no opposition to the war manifesto by any class. Rents have advanced to 68 francs.

La Liberte reports that great bodies of troops were in motion last night for the frontier, and the Emperor will soon take the field in person.

Protest From the Great Powers.

LONDON, July 15.—Evening—It is reported that the Prussian Government itself demands of France the recall of Benedetti, and that the European powers yesterday united in a protest against the policy of Prussia, but without effect.

The excitement arising from the situation has been intense here all day. Business is at a stand still, and commercial quotations are quite nominal.

German Vessels ordered to Report.

LONDON, July 15.—Count Bismarck has issued a circular which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to the ports of shelter. The notification, of course, applies to all ocean steamers belonging to German ports.

Basis of the Declaration.

LONDON, July 15.—The French declaration of war is based on the following causes:

First—The insult offered at Ems to Count Benedetti, and its approval by the Prussian Government.

Second—The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

Third—The fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the crown.

The declaration continues, that the extraordinary constitutional changes in Prussia, awaken slumbering recollections of 1814; "Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia."

The excitement in Paris is intense.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A special states that the Prussian Minister at Berlin announcing the departure of the French fleet to blockade the Prussian ports. The information was at once communicated to the President and Cabinet.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Secretary Fish had several long consultations with the President in reference to the diplomatic changes and the threatened war in Europe.—Of the former little could be learned. In reference to the latter, Secretary Fish is still of opinion that war is inevitable, and says there is no question in his mind but that France means war under any circumstances; that the telegrams were all manipulated by French agents, and as proof of this states that the foreign ministers here are unable to obtain any dispatches, and those they have been receiving have been much confused. He does not give much credence to the statements in the London telegrams that France will send a fleet to capture Cuba.

The remark that this government might have something to say is regarded as significant, coming as it does from the Secretary of State.

Fears are entertained that a general European war may be in full blast before the summer is over. Secretary Fish has not received any dispatches of importance on the subject from our Ministers at Paris, London or Madrid—but has sent them all telegraphic instructions to observe strict neutrality, &c., and expects important advices from Minister Sickles to day.

BERLIN, July 15.—The King's refusal of Count Benedetti's demand, coupled with the peremptory declination of a further conference with the Ambassador, will be apt to arouse new apprehension of hostility, but will not necessarily lead to war, as it is simply an act of the chief of the Hohenzollern family, and not an act of the Prusian Government, which would require the constitutional countersignatures of the Ministers.

Prussia refuses to abandon her policy of masterly inactivity with regard to the Spanish throne.

At St. Petersburg there is a strong feeling on the part of the Russian Government against France.

It is believed now that the Emperor Napoleon is bit on an aggressive war to destroy the balance of power in Europe, and by seizing an overmastering positn to force the restoration of the Bebons on the throne of Spain by arm

The North German Gazette has a dispatch from this to-day giving particulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti. It appears that he accosted the King of Prusia while the latter was drinking after, demanding peremptorily his intentions in the pending imbroglio. He was therefore dismissed immediately.

The same paper says there is much activity at Prusian ports, which are being put in a state of defense.—Fourteen ironclads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

The declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occured yesterday between the Emperor and Arimy Minis Ollivier, growing out of the latter known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Ollier's efforts in this direction.

Movements troops toward the Rhine frontiere incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. Troops which have hitherto garrisoned the has have gone, and raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their rout to the east. The preperations at the different railroad stations are on a similarly large scale.

There is great agitation here.—Many demonstrations in favor of war were made by people during the night. Crowds of students and others paraded the streets and boulevards, shouting war cries, down with Prussia, &c. The persons who protested were hissed and insulted.—The police did not enterfere. The crowd stopped the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day.

The Corps Legislatif declared war against Prussia at two to-day.

The belligerents are to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other strategic points. The specie and bullion of the Bank of Antwerp have been removed to the citidel. Paper money is to be used by Holland.

THE WAR.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

Battle fought—5,000 killed.

PARIS, July 17, 2 a. m.—It is rumored that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed, and the French loss is placed at 2,000 killed. As yet the report is traced to no reliable source.

Manifesto from Napoleon.

The Emperor will issue a manifesto to the States of South Germany, assuring them of the good will of France. The war feeling has taken entire control of the people.

The Neutrality of England.

LONDON, July 16.—The neutrality of England will be difficult and perhaps impossible and dishonorable, should Holland and Belgium become involved.

Sailing of a Prussian Fleet.

The Prussian fleet of Prince Adalbert, which has latterly been in these waters, sailed for Kiel to-day.

Sympathy with Prussia.

The *Times* intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern provinces of Moselle, Meurth, Menz, Vosges, Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine are the real objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathy of mankind.

Probable English Intervention.

The *Rimes* hints that English intervention is probable in case of Prussia losing strength.

Failure of Efforts to Preseove Peace.

The diplomatic efforts of the British Government to preserve peace between France and Prussia have signally failed.

The Prussian Army Concentrating.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Prussian army is concentrating at Trevas and Mayence. The King arrived at Berlin at nine o'clock last night.

Enthusiasm of the Prussian People.

During the entire night hundreds of thousands of persons were parading the streets, cheering and singing the national anthems. All the promenades were illuminated.

Suspicious.

Austria is forming a military camp on the frontier of Prussia.

The "Times" on the French Declaration of War.

The *Times*, in its leader this morning, stigmatizes the French declaration of war as the greatest national crime that has been perpetrated since the First Empire. It was the unjust but carefully premeditated act of one man—the ultimate result of personal rule. Many will back German steadfastness against French impetuosity. The world's moral sympathy is with Prussia. The Emperor must strike soon if he would strike hard; woe to him if the ardor of his troops has time to abate. He can only return as conqueror upon the scale of Austerlitz and Wagram.

THE TAX AND TARIFF.

The Bill as Finally Passed by Congress.

A Reduction of $80,000,000 in the People's Burden—What Taxes Are Abolished and What Retained.

The tax and tariff bill as it passed Congress, to-day, from the conference Committee, is expected to reduce the burden of taxation about eighty million dollars. It abolishes all taxes on gross receipts, legacies, successions, watches, gold and silver plate, billiard tables, passports, salaries, banks and bankers, the whole system of special or license taxes except those on brewers and distillers, and all taxes on sales except those now paid by stamps and those on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff cigars, wines and liquors. It also abolishes the stamp tax on all receipts, transfers of mortgages, note for less than one hundred dollars, and canned and preserved fish. The taxes that remain are those excepted as herin noted, as well as the present taxes on spirits, tobacco, gas, fermented liquors, bank deposits, capital and circulation, income tax, and stamp taxes except as abolished. The special taxes do not cease till next May, the taxes on sales not till next October, and others that are abolised expire on the 1st of August. The income tax is to be collected but two years more, and at the rate of two and a half per cent., with two thousand dollars exemption. The tax on the salaries of government officials ceases on the first of August, and the difference in the rate between five and two and a half per cent., is to be collected next spring. In social or religious communities five persons are to be counted as a family. The publication of income returns is positively prohibited. Two and a half per cent tax is laid on dividends of incorporated banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and all insurance, railroad, steamboat, canal, turnpike, slack water gas, coal, mining, bridge and manufacturing companies whether payable to citizens or non residents. Interest allowed depositors in savings banks is not to be called a dividend. The consolidation of collection and supervisorship districts and discharge of needless officers is allowed to the President.

The new tariff rates go into effect on the 31st of next December. The principal items are ten, fifteen cents per pound; coffee, three cents; substitutes for coffee, five cents: molasses, five cents; sugars, from one and three quarters to four cents, being about twenty five per cent. below the present rates; corsets, two dollars per dozen when valued at six dollars per dozen, or less, and thirty five per cent. *ad valorem* when valued at over six dollars; flax straw, five dollars per ton; undressed flax twenty dollars; dressed flax, forty dollars; hemp, twenty-five dollars; jute, fifteen dollars; jute butts, six dollars; cotton tagging, two cents per pound; pig iron, seven dollars per ton; cast scrap iron, six dollars; wrought scrap iron, nine dollars; Bessemer steel, one and a quarter cents per pound; railway bars, made in part of steel, one cent; hair cloth for seating, forty cents per square yard when eighteen inches wide, and thirty cents when less than the width; crinoline cloth, thirty per cent *ad valoreni*; silk buttons or dress ornaments, fifty per cent *ad valorem*; nickel, thirty cents per pound: nickel alloy thirty cents; German silver and other mixed metals, forty-five per cent *ad valorem*, oranges and lemons, twenty per cent; pine apples, &c., ten per cent.; seats foot oil and all animal, whale, seal and fish oils, twenty per cent.; linseed, twenty cents per bushel; linseed oil thirty cents per gollon; rape seed oil, one half cent per pound; raw opium, one dollar per pound; smoking opium, six dollars per pound; morphia and its salts, one dollar per ounce; cotton thread, yarn warps or wary, yarn not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, ten cents per pound; valued at over forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound; valued at over sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound valued at over eighty cents per pound forty cents per pound, and in addition to said rates of duty twenty per cent.—*ad valorem*.

There is an increase of duty on various spices, and new classification, with increased rates of foreign wines and cordials of all kinds. The free list is partly enlarged, and goes through about as it originally come from Schenck's committee some weeks ago. Steam plow machinery comes in free for two years. Tonnage duties on vessels owned by our own citizens are abolished, as are as duties on boats, barges and flats.—The new port of entry provisions go into effect on the first of August and extend to Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston Savannah, New Orleans, Portland, Me. Portland Oregon; Buffalo Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville, Milwaukee, Louisville, Cleveland, San Francisco, Memphis and Mobile. At each of these ports where there is not now one, an appraiser is to be appointed at a salary of three thousand dollars, with such weighers, gangers, inspectors, &c., as are necessary.

—A noble red man named John, recently settled in New London, Conn., stands six feet two inches in his moccasins, and has a very limited knowledge of the English language. He recently asked a friend how to spell "Boulder," and upon being told to spell it "B-o-u-l-d-e-r," he inquired, with much deliberation, "How is that for High Lo Jack."

—Dr. Thomas Foster, editor of the Duluth *Minnesotian*, was pounded insensible by a black-leg the other day, because he had published an article unfavorable to the gamblers and gambling holes of the town.

—The Kansas *Evening Bulletin* says that the most fashionably dressed lady at a late reception in that town, of which the papers preach a report, was the wife of a man who had told that paper seven dollars for the last thirteen years.

New Advertisements.

J. H. McCREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
jeln

NEW
GROCERY STORE
In Bridgewater, Pa.
J. STILES & CO.,
Dunlap's Corner, near the Bridge
HAVE OPENED A
ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, FLOUR, FEED AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
And in general all articles usually found in such connection. The store room has been remodeled, and carefully arranged, with large show windows, &c. Mr. John Stiles, so long known in this community, will give his personal attention, and by close attention, and thorough acquaintance with the Trade, to the selection and purchase of choice goods, and invites the patronage of all who wish the best goods in the market, at the lowest cash price. All kinds of country produce wanted.
J. STILES & CO, Bridgewater, Pa.
jun30m.

New Millinery Establishment
IN ROCHESTER.
MRS. S. T. NEAL
Would inform the public of Rochester and vicinity that she has just opened a
NEW MILLINERY STORE
ON
BRIGHTON STREET,
A short distance above Cross' store,
ROCHESTER, PA.
DRESS - MAKING
AND
MILLINERY
In all its branches. Childrens' clothing, Shirts, &c., made to order; work to be relied on. A call solicited.
MRS. S. T. NEAL.
my25-6m.

Orphans' Court Sale.
Valuable Real Estate in Beaver Falls.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Benjamin Wheeler, dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises,
On Tuesday, August 9th, 1870,
at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of said deceased, viz: A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Beaver Falls, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lot No. 23 in the Peterson plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the North by Rice Street, East by lot No. 22, South by lot No. 24, and West by Main St. On which is erected a large two-story brick building, containing on the first floor, a store-room 24 by 45 feet; two office rooms 15 by 21 feet, and a thoroughly constructed vault; in the second floor, a hall (now occupied by the Odd Fellows) 24 by 44 feet; and also, three antechambers 15 by 21 feet. A cellar under the entire building. There are on the premises a warehouse 15 by 20 feet, coal-house, stable and other out buildings. The property is situate in the most business part of the town of Beaver Falls, is in good repair, and commands a high rent.
TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. ADELARD WHEELER,
MARY WHEELER,
jul9-13w Administrators.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY.—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO, BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, Mo. (je22-3m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for 5 years. Price $35. All other machines with less under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. je22-3m

$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. MAND & CO. Biddeford, Me. je22-3m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $35. It makes the "

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., July 20, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00
3 squares, do	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
4 squares, do	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column,	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
½ column,	18 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	80 00
1 column,	30 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	120 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments in the above Quarterly, in advance for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending July 17, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
July 11	71 deg.	80 deg.	76 deg.
" 12	70 deg.	78 deg.	71 deg.
" 13	68 deg.	82 deg.	73 deg.
" 14	78 deg.	83 deg.	75 deg.
" 15	73 deg.	87 deg.	75 deg.
" 16	80 deg.	90 deg.	82 deg.
" 17	87 deg.	93 deg.	78 deg.

R. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 2.14; Mail, 5.14 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.43 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.05 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 3.13 p. m.; Erie mail express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.27 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.55 a. m.; Enon Accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.32 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.35 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 9.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.58 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.20 a. m; Chicago exp. 3.33 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.50 p. m; Enon accom. 6.30 p. m; B. Falls accom. 7.35 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notices,	Will Smith & Co.
Special Notice,	Hugo Andriessen.
Teachers Wanted,	J. P. Weaver.
Advertisements,	Dauchy & Co.
Sewing Machines,	S. J. Anderson.
Special Bargains,	A. W. Erwin & Co.
Clothing,	Schiff & Steinfeld.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

John McMahon, Beaver,	$2 00
E. B. Daugherty, Beaver,	2 00
S. B. Wilson, Beaver,	2 00
J. S. Calvert, New Sheffield,	2 00
James Eakin, Brighton tp.,	2 00
R. T. Taylor, Beaver,	1 00
George Shaw, Bridgewater,	2 00
Capt. Greenlee, Vanport,	2 00
National Bank, New Brighton,	2 00
S. Johnston, Vanport,	2 00

A Lawyer called on a Kentucky editor and told him he must retract some uncomplimentary words or fight. There was no retraction, and when the lawyer left the office his eyes were black and his nose bloody.

AT Hanauer's, hats $1.00. je15:tf

LADIES Hats and Bonnets at half price at J. H. Bence's Millinery and Dry Goods store, Beaver, a good assortment always on hand. July13;4t

AT Hanauer's, hats 75 cents. je15:tf

The Beaver County Agricultural Society, will hold its next Annual Fair in Beaver, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th 1870.
apr20;3mos.] H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

SINCE July 4th, all goods have been marked down very low, at Bence's favorite Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

☞ Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion keeps the best stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets in Beaver county. Give him a call, corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater Pa. je15;tf

12½ cents for the best Delains in the market, at J. H. Bence's cheap Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

AT Hanauer's, hats 25 cents. je15;tf

LADIES Hats and Bonnet at half price at J. H. Bence's Millinery and Dry Goods store, Beaver, a good assortment always on hand. July13;4t

☞ Hats and bonnets trimmed to order at Hanauer's, corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater. je15;tf

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [je22:tf.

SINCE July 4th, all goods have been marked down very low, at Bence's favorite Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

A FINE lot of Millinery Goods are now selling at cost, at Will Smith & Co.'s Cheap Store.

12½ cents for the best Delains in the market, at J. H. Bence's cheap Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

WE have a few more pieces of those splendid light Prints, only 12½ cents per yard, at Will Smith & Co.'s, Rochester.

LADIES Hats and Bonnets at half price at J. H. Bence's Millinery and Dry Goods store, Beaver, a good assortment always on hand. July13;4t

SPLENDID Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, only 55 cents per yard, at Will Smith & Co.'s Cheap Store.

SINCE July 4th, all goods have been marked down very low, at Bence's favorite Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

THE Sly Quaker Hoop Skirt is the best and latest—for sale by Will Smith & Co., Rochester. Call early to secure bargains.

12½ cents for the best Delains in the market, at J. H. Bence's cheap Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

RECEIVED at B. S. Ranger's, one car load of extra No. 1 Salt. Also, Scythe Sneaths, Scythes, Rakes and Forks, for sale cheap. And at the same time, we call your attention to a lot of fine Sugars for preserving purposes. jy13:3t*

THE Officers and Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will meet at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on Saturday, July 23d, 1870, at 1 p. m. A prompt and full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of
JAMES DARRAGH,
jy13:2t. President.

A Rich Story is published by a moving tale, entitled "Kasper, or the Cross-Eyed Carpenter of Kalamazoo."—*Exchange.*

Well, suppose it is, what of it? Has'nt the Beaver *Radical* the most "extensively circulated weekly newspaper in Western Pennsylvania," and not through printing "the Wild Rose of Beaver or the rival beauties of Fort McIntosh," and isn't it now engaged on "Tonoonda the Pride of the Wyandots?" We intend being even, with our Jersey and Baker contemporaries yet. We will soon endeavor to engage the writing of a powerful and thrilling tale entitled: "Grizzly, or the Club-Footed Cake-Baker of Bolesville." We can promise the public a rare treat when we lay this story before it; and in anticipation of its coming, we would modestly urge everybody to "subscribe" for the Argus at once.

Loafers Look Out.—An Eastern exchange says:

"Eighteen young men have been fined $10 each for habitually 'loafing' on the street corners of Boston."

All right. We are to have an anti-loafing ordinance in operation in Beaver in the course of a day or two, & it is strictly enforced, and the fines as heavy as in Boston, we will guarantee an overwhelming Borough treasury before twelve months expire. Who disputes the proposition?

At the Falls.—A party of ladies and gentlemen of this place visited Niagara Falls last week. They report matters in *statu quo* over there, and are confident in the belief that water power is "laying around loose" in that vicinity.

Methodist Lay Delegation.—The *Methodist* of last week says: We learn by a cable despatch, received June 24th, from Dr. Hurst, that the German and Switzerland Conference, which met at Carlsruhe on the 23d of June, has voted in the affirmative (130) for Lay Delegation. The total affirmative vote of the ministry by this addition reaches 4,940, the total negative remains 1,589, and the grand aggregate becomes 6,535. Three-fourths of 6,535 is 4,901, or 45 less than 4,946, the affirmative vote. This puts the result beyond all contingency.

New Paper.—It is stated that a new paper will soon be started in New Castle, to be called the *Lawrence Unionist*. It will be edited by Capt. R. G. Dill, recently connected with D. Sankey, esq., in the publication of the *Journal* in that town. The new paper will be independent Republican in politics, and the first number will appear about the 1st of August.

We are pained to learn that a little child, about two years of age, belonging to Mr. Jeremiah Booth, of Acton, in this county, was badly scalded on Monday afternoon of last week. It appears that during the preparation of dinner on the day of the unfortunate occurrence, a quantity of boiling water was thrown out of a window, beneath which the child was playing, and falling upon him terribly scalded his head, face, breast and back. The little sufferer lingered until Tuesday evening in most excruciating agony, and then died. Mr. Booth and family have the sympathies of all their neighbors.—*Wellsville Union, July 15th.*

Lovejoy's "You might as well expect to relieve and cure an inflamed eye by dusting irritating powder into it, as to expect to subdue and cure Catarrh (which is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages in the head) by the use of irritating snuffs or strong, caustic solutions. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh by mild, soothing action, which subdues the inflammation and restores the natural secretion of the mucous follicles. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers $500 for a case of Catarrh, that he cannot cure. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address the proprietor as above. Sold by Druggists.

For ministers' sore throat and bronchitis, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery.

They Need Counsel.—If the moral, intellectual and ambitious geniuses who spent an hour or so last Wednesday night in dancing clog dances on the corners of Third and Seminary streets, in Beaver, will call at the residence of any of our ministers they can learn of something to their permanent advantage. They will there have a course pointed out to them which, if followed, will keep them out of the jails and penitentiaries, to whose portals they are manifestly tending. In case they fail to visit and learn from our clergymen, the attention of Constable Griffin is respectfully invited to any future demonstrations on their part of a similar character. Their names are not unknown, and we can tell them now that the people of Beaver will not permit "night to be made hideous" with any more of their clownish performances. VARIAN.

A Useful Table.—To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in ascertaining the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural cotemporary: 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains one acre; 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains one acre; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains one acre; 160 yards wide by 40½ yards long contains one acre; 220 feet wide by 169 feet long contains one acre; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long contains one acre; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains one acre.

Marriage and Death.—Why is it that the marriage announcements are immediately followed by obituary notices in all our papers? Does death follow so close on the footsteps of marriage? Is grief the page that carries the train of happiness? Does the tomb open wide its dark and ponderous jaws beside the nuptial couch? 'Tis the plan of life.—We read to-day of our friends' marriage, and wish them joy; to-morrow we see their deaths recorded, and say, "peace to their ashes." Our merriest songs are timed by the foot-falls of death, and the "silver chord" is as fragile as a spider's, and the "golden bowl" is more brittle than glass.

The Shortest Method for Calculating Interest.—We have received, from Prof. H. H. Lipes, of Toledo Business University, the following short method of calculating interest, which he insures to be correct and reliable:

For months at 6 per cent.—Remove the decimal point two places to the left, and multiply by one-half the number of months.

For days at 6 per cent.—Remove the decimal point three places to the left, and multiply by one-sixth the number of days.

7 per cent.	add	⅛	per cent.	subtract	⅛
8 "	"	⅛	"	"	⅛
9 "	"	⅛	"	"	⅛

A True Snake Story.—While the driver of the stage coach, one day last week, was on the way from Cumberland to Somerset, he passed on the roadside a large black snake, measuring from eight to ten feet, and while endeavoring to kill it the snake ran before him, up the side of the stage, into the boot. The passengers in the hack were greatly frightened, and all jumped out, declaring that they would go no further unless the snake was killed. With a great deal of labor the baggage was all taken out, when the snake was found in one corner of the boot and at once dispatched.—*Cumberland Herald.*

The work on the new building on the Poor House farm, is progressing finely, as we learn from a gentleman who was recently there. The joists have been laid on the second story, and it is believed that the house will be completed on the 15th of November, the time fixed by the county and the contractor.

Governor Geary, who has not been quite as robust in health this summer as formerly, has gone to Bedford Springs to take the waters for a few weeks. It is to be hoped that relaxation from Gubernatorial cares, and an indulgence in the pure air of Bedford county, may be the means of completely restoring his health.

Mowing Machine Accident.—On last Wednesday, while Mr. Robert Given, of Brighton township, was engaged in mowing with a machine, he was thrown from his seat, and one of his legs broken in two places. Dr. Levis was called upon, for assistance and reduced the fractures. The patient is slowly improving.

Lawrence County News.—From our New Castle exchanges we clip the following items:

—The *bee* has always been quoted as an example of industry, but the Neshannock tp. bee is a prodigy of dogged perseverance. We have been told this week of a hive of bees belonging to Mr. E. E. Sankey, of the above township, which in fifteen days filled a honey box 20 inches long, 14 wide and ten high.—He has fourteen other hives which are now filling contracts at the same rate.

—We have had pretty strong evidence during the last week of the "total depravity" doctrine, judging from the number of cases of wife beating, swindling and other *striking* cases.

—On the 4th inst., Col. D. H. Wallace and lady were driving on Washington street, and in turning the corner of Jefferson street, and at the same time endeavoring to pass a coal team, the wheel broke down and threw both out, severely but not seriously injuring them. The horse ran off homeward, smashing the buck wagon to pieces.—*Journal.*

Death of Lewis Reno, Esq.—On the 13th inst., at his residence in Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Lewis Reno, Esq., departed this life, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. R. had been in ill-health for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. For many years the deceased filled a prominent place in the community in which he lived, and the large concourse of neighbors and friends who followed his remains to their final resting place, on last Friday afternoon, attest to the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him longest and best. A useful citizen, a good neighbor, a generous friend, an affectionate husband, and an indulgent parent has passed from among us.

Expensive Jubilation.—Fire-crackers, which, a few years since, half burned the city of Portland, Me., have just done the same service (or rather one of them has) for Keokuk, Iowa. It was on the Fourth of July. It's the old story. A Guy Fawkes of a boy threw a lighted cracker into a stable yard. The loose straw ignited. The wind was high. The net result of that boy's Fourth of July is: "Twenty-two buildings destroyed. Loss from $45,000 to $50,000." A most expensive jubilation. This, or something infinitely worse, may occur on any Fourth of July in any city—all for the gratification of a childish love of noise. A great many cities and towns already prohibit the sale of the little incendiaries. Boston will not have one fired within its limits on any day, if the police can prevent it; and Keokuk will now, probably follow the example of Boston.

A Methodist State Convention, for Pennsylvania will be held in Philadelphia on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September next. It will be composed of two delegates from each pastoral charge, the Bishop residing in the State, presiding elders, presidents and professors in colleges and seminaries, agents of benevolent societies, and editors of Methodist papers published in the State. The exercises will include discussions on the following topics:

"Methodism, its Growth and Present Position in the State." Committee—Rev. Messrs. I. H. Torrence, W. H. Kincaid and J. M. Marks.

"The Type of Piety Necessary to the Highest Prosperity of the Church." Committee—Rev. Drs. Gorge Peck, G. D. Carrow and F. Hodgson.

"The Charitable Institutions of the Church." Committee—Col. John A. Wright, E. H. Worne and Rev. H. Miller, D. D.

"The Duty of the Church in Relation to the Christian Sabbath and the Cause of Temperance." Committee: The Sabbath—Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., Hon. Joseph McCauley, and Wm. Sampson; Temperance—Hon. John McCalmont, Jas. Black, esq., and Rev. P. Coombe.

"The Educational Interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania." Committee—Rev. A. Wheeler, D. D., Rev. J. W. Jackson, and P. W. Sheaffer, esq.,

"The Duty of the Christian Citizen to the State." Committee—Wm. H. Allen, LL. D., Hon. H. L. Richmond, and Rev. H. S. Nesbit, D. D.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Capt. J. H. Dunlap, of the Steamer Sucker State, for files of Western and North Western river papers. We are glad to know the Captain has more regard for the lives of his passengers, and the safety of the property *in transitu* on his steamer, than to sanction racing. The St. Paul *Daily Press* of July 6th, says: Some of the papers have highly sensational accounts of a race up the river between the Sucker State and the Keokuk which runs between La Crosse and Winona. We have just had a conversation with a gentleman who was a passenger on board the Sucker State at the time of the reported race. He says there was no race or any idea of one among the officers or passengers of the Sucker State, and if the Keokuk prepared for a race, as the report says, by taking on board a lot of inflamable substance to make steam, the officers of the Sucker State were not aware of it and did nothing themselves. The Sucker State did not, as the report said, lay alongside the Keokuk and start out with her, but the Keokuk started out half an hour ahead, and when the Sucker State ran past her it was on her regular usual run, making her trip without any regard to the time made by the Keokuk, whatever may have been the preparations for a race made by the latter boat. In fact as far as the Sucker State was concerned, there was no race—and the report of it was a farce.

This is by far the most pleasant and desirable view of the matter. For to a large portion of those who ride upon steamboats—especially ladies—the idea of a race is an extremely terrifying one; and if it should turn out that any of the magnificent boats that run from this city to Dubuque or St. Louis, should indulge in the foolish and criminally dangerous practice of racing, the trip of pleasure and delight would be one of terror—and as such would be avoided by a large portion of the passengers; especially would this be the case in regard to the boats which would indulge in the practice. It is a great credit to the Sucker State that she was not forced into a race, and that Capt. Dunlap has so much care for the safety and comfort of his passengers.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—Prompt to time comes Ballou's Magazine for August, freighted with a remarkable store of good things in the shape of reading matter. The opening article is an illustrated chapter on billiards, and then follows pictures of Havana, and several engravings of interest to the general reader. Among the stories are two sea yarns of the first quality, several for lady readers, two for children, and tales of adventure and daring that all must like. On the whole, Ballou's Magazine is about the best and cheapest publication to be found in this or any other country, for it is only $1 50 per year, or 15 cents single copy, and is for sale at every periodical store in the United States. Address Thomes & Talbot, Boston, Mass.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental R. R.—As most of our readers are interested in the construction of the above railroad, we publish the following from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, to show them that the project still lives, and is being pushed forward to the west of us:

PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1870.

A meeting of the incorporators and stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad Company was held at Belleville to-day. Gen. S. K. Robinson was made Chairman and L. T. Hunt, Secretary. The meeting proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors, with the following results: John H. Page, Jr., of Pittsburgh; L. T. Hunt, of Kenton; J. G. Leblond, of Dallas; David Richards, of Mount Gilead; J. M. Osborne, of Belleville; J. G. Chamberlain, of Letonia; A. Waddell, of Columbiana, A. H. Brice, of Hillsborough; and Chas. B. Terrill, of Nashville. The Board elected was afterwards called to order and L. T. Hunt elected temporary President, and Geo. S. Bell temporary Secretary. The matter of the proposed railroad was discussed, and it was resolved to proceed without delay to complete the survey from Belleville to Kenton, some sixty miles in distance, and the following [illegible] was appointed to carry out this object: The President, General Robertson, David Richards, and George S. Bell.

On motion, it was resolved that each member of the Board act as a committee of one in their respective Districts, to secure subscription of stock for the road. Adjourned to meet at Londonville on call of the President.

Romantic Wedding.—On the morning of June 30th, a carriage containing a party of ladies and gentlemen halted in front of our residence on Mount Union street, and alighting from the vehicle a gentleman came in and invited us to take a ride. The evening being very pleasant, no pastime could be more desirable, and very soon we were comfortably ensconced with the party and wending our way over the beautiful road southward. Immediately after passing the village of Mount Union, Mr. Wm. Scarrat and Miss Anna C. Hatton being seated in close juxtaposition, Rev. W. K. Brown, in a unique little ceremony, united them in the sacred bonds of wedlock. Having arrived at a pleasant situation further on the same road, the party halted and enjoyed a little pic-nic previously prepared, after which we returned to our homes, wishing the happy pair as delightful a journey through life's long pilgrimage as was this beautiful prelude at the outset.—*Alliance Monitor.*

Philadelphians have long felt that they owe it to themselves, and to the community to demand that those who assume the responsible duty of compounding and dispensing medicines should have a theoretical and practical education of their business. Laws have been enacted already in several States, providing that all persons desirous of engaging in pharmacy shall first pass an examination before a regularly constituted Board of Examiners, and we trust that our legislature will, before long, do something in this direction. The newspapers of the day are teeming with instances of sad and fatal mistakes, where human life has fallen a victim either to want of care or to downright ignorance in those who style themselves "Druggists." We are glad, however, to see that the people soon appreciate the difference between an educated apothecary and the ignorant vender of adulterated, inert and worthless drugs, and "female pills." In a very short time his Mr. Hugo Andriessen, the gentlemanly proprietor of the popular "Beaver Drug Store," gained the confidence and patronage of the leading physicians of this neighborhood, and his business is daily increasing. His stock of drugs, medicines and chemicals, is of the best quality, and well assorted, and we do not hesitate to recommend the "Beaver Drug Store" to the patronage of the public. Mr. Andriessen is thankful for the encouragement already given him, and assures us that he will always endeavor to merit it by adhering carefully to his motto: "*Medicamenta Vera.*"

MEDICUS.

(From the Lawrence Journal, July 15th.)

EDITOR JOURNAL.—I confess to great surprise upon reading the communication of "Plaingrove," in your last issue. I could hardly credit the fact that Washington and Greene, the only Democratic counties in the District, had really monopolized the member of Congress during this entire apportionment—and yet such is the simple truth. With Washington county always uncertain, and mostly Democratic, and Greene with her overwhelming Democratic majority, a continual dread and *drag* upon the party. Beaver and Lawrence—depended on always for the Republican preponderance—have indeed been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their sister counties of the District. A friend has handed me a late copy of the Beaver *Radical*, containing a communication, from which I clip the following extract, although referring more particularly to Beaver county, yet gives additional weight to the clear and forcible argument of your correspondent:

"There is no concealing the fact that in Beaver county there is a deep-seated feeling against long-remaining Rinehed in Washington and Greene. This partly grows out of troubles dating back years ago, when Washington and Beaver constituted a Congressional District, and partly out of recent difficulties. Washington county made the district, and has enjoyed nearly all the advantages of this apportionment. The first term was lost through the defection of Republicans in Washington and Greene, and the next two terms were wrested from Beaver (Lawrence standing with Beaver; after a long struggle.) True, a good man was presented and nominated, but the complaint is against the county alone. Two years ago Washington county again claimed the nomination, and contended bitterly for it, and Greene finally obtained what of right belonged to Beaver. Now, Greene is clamoring for the last term, and if she obtains it will leave both Beaver and Lawrence, the only two Republican counties in the District, entirely out for this apportionment. Thus Washington and Greene, both giving Democratic majorities, having defeated the only nominee from the Republican end of the District, will divide the whole of the ten years between them. This is more than the Republicans of Beaver county feel like submitting to. We are not speaking now for ourselves, but this is the feeling, and if the Republicans of Beaver county were called upon for an expression, they would almost, if not quite unanimously, demand a separation."

Yet, with this state of facts before us, I have heard it intimated by the friends of the candidate from Greene, that unless he is nominated, and the entire ten years accorded to the southern side of the District, whoever he might be, should be defeated. This would be generous treatment, truly. JUSTICE.

No. 2.

MR. EDITOR: The United States has now an area of about three and a half millions of square miles—all Europe has but little more. Our population is now forty millions: we double it in about a generation. By the end of the century this mass will have grown to about eighty millions. In about eighty years, it will equal the present population (293 millions) of all Europe. There are children now born who may live to see that time. And what an epoch will that be, if this republic but maintains its unity. And it may and will, if "young America" but cherish the memory of their forefathers, and imitate their virtues.—Frequently they should read, at least once a year, that incomparable Farewell Address of Washington, and be profoundly penetrated with its teachings. We have had enough, for a century, of disunion and war. The school house and the church are now our strongest bulwarks. No wonder, in looking forward to the anticipated growth of his beloved country, with immense solicitude for her lasting prosperity, Washington asserted that "of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensible supports." This, and so much more in that farewell address, we would, all do well to mind.

But more for the benefit of your juvenile readers, I had thought to advert to the characters of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, in order to excite their deep vivid emulation, lofty moral sentiment, and profound love of liberty, and of country. John Hancock, for instance, who was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, 1737, and the first to sign the Declaration, so emphatically that George the Third could read it without spectacles, at the age of twelve was left an orphan, and in his years entered the service of his uncle, an opulent Boston merchant. In 1760 he visited England, and while there was impressed by the coronation of the sovereign, who, a few years later, offered a reward for his head. He was the first man ever elected Governor of a free people, by their voluntary suffrage, and discharged all the duties which devolved upon him, for many successive terms, with distinguished ability. The person of Mr. Hancock was fine, his manners elegant, and his hospitality unbounded. He died of the gout, which was hereditary in his family, October 8th, 1793, in the 56th year of his age. J. K. M.

The Democracy of Beaver county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several election districts, on Saturday, 13th day of August 1870—in the townships between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., and in the boroughs from 6 to 8 p. m.,—for the purpose of electing four delegates from each *election district* to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Beaver on Monday 15th day of same month at 10 o'clock a. m. to put in nomination a ticket to be supported at the ensuing general election. By order of the Democratic County Committee of correspondence.

S. B. FRESON, Ch'n.
M. L. KNIGHT, *Sec'y.*

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, July 11.—The credentials of Senators Anthony and Craigin, re-elected for six years from 4th of March next, were presented. Several local bills passed. A committee of conference was appointed on the tax bill. The appropriation bill was considered, and amendments reported, agreed to. Executive Session—adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced. A resolution declaring that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth articles of the amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, Congress, Judiciary of the several States and Territories and all citizens of the United States, was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill were concurred in, and the bill passed. The bill providing that pork packers, lard renderers, and those engaged in smoking hams, curing meats and others known as provision dealers, shall not be liable to the internal tax levied on manufacturers, and remitting any such taxes assessed but not collected, was passed. The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendations were agreed to and a conference committee ordered. The Senate joint resolution to appropriate $50,000 to pay expenses of Indian delegations to Washington passed. After the transaction of some further unimportant matters, the House adjourned.

SENATE, July 12.—A number of private bills were passed, including one granting a pension of $30 per month to the widow of Gen. Alex. Hays, killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Also granting land to the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad. A committee of conference was appointed on the army appropriation bill. The report of conference committee on the bill to increase the pay of Grand and Petit Jurors in the United States and District Courts was agreed to. The Sunday civil appropriation bill was considered, amended and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill was adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill on that subject. A joint resolution relieving insurance companies from income tax on undistributed sums carried to their contingent funds, was passed. A conference committee was ordered on the Georgia bill; also, another one on the funding bill. A resolution to print the index to the Congressional Globe in one volume, was adopted. After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

SENATE, July 13.—The annual post route bill was amended and passed. A resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted. The report of the conference committee on the tax and tariff bill was agreed to. Also, the report of a similar committee on the funding bill was agreed to. The Deficiency bill was reported back with amendments. A number of private bills were passed. Several amendments to the de-ficiency bill were adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution directing inquiry as to the treatment of a colored cadet at West Point, was agreed to. Several bills, of a local nature, passed. The Senate amendments to the miscellaneous appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference appointed. A like committee on the army appropriation bill was ordered. The report of the conference committee on the tax and tariff bill was agreed to. The report of the conference committee on the funding bill, was agreed to. A joint resolution, suspending whisky metres at distilleries until further action of Congress, was agreed to, and passed. The report of the majority and minority of the Howard investigating committee, after considerable debate, were ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

SENATE, July 14.—Several private bills were reported and acted upon. A bill to allow a drawback on certain cotton goods exported prior to May 1, 1869, was passed. Mr. Anthony was elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*, to preside during recess. The bill granting Mrs. Lincoln a pension of $3,000 per annum, passed. The death of Hon. D. S. Norton was announced, and resolutions of respect and condolence passed. The reports of the Conference Committee on Sundry Appropriation bill, and Deficiency bill, were agreed to. The report of the Conference Committee on the Georgia bill, was adopted. A number of local bills passed. The House bill placing $3,000,000 in the hands of the President, for Indian affairs, was passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of local bills passed—about eighty—twenty-five of them for railroad grants. The reports of most of the Conference Committees were agreed to. The death of Senator Norton was announced, and usual action taken. The bill placing $5,000,000 in the hands of the President, for Indian affairs, was passed. The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill to increase the pay of U. S. Jurors was agreed to. The Sundry Expenses bill, Additional Deficiency bill, &c., reports were agreed to. The report on the Georgia bill was also agreed to. Adjourned.

SENATE, July 15.—The Senate, at nine o'clock, went into executive session. The time for adjournment *sine die* was postponed until two o'clock p. m. The last conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was concurred in. At 2:40 a message was received from the President announcing an European war, and the necessity of action by Congress relative thereto. A bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade was introduced, discussed and laid aside informally. The cenotaphs of Richard H. Whitely and Henry C. Carey, Senators elect from Georgia, were presented and laid on the table. A committee was appointed, in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, to inform the President that unless he had further communications to make Congress was ready to adjourn. They subsequently reported the President had no further communications to make. At 5 p. m., the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and a committee of Conference was appointed. The hour of adjournment was postponed. The report of the Conference Committee on the $5,000,000 Indian appropriation bill was agreed to. A message was received from the President announcing that he had no further communications to make; and the House adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Scenes at the Capitol; remaining bills yet to be acted on or to lay over; and the reduction of clerical forces—The Howard investigation—Washington prior to the War, during the War, and Washington now—Admiral Dahlgreen—Death of Senator Norton—Pardon Office—The General Land Office.

The scenes at the Capitol from day to day as the session of Congress is drawing to a close, is most interesting. Notwithstanding the rapid progress made during the last few days in legislation, there will still remain lots of unfinished business which the lobbyists pretend to say are vastly important to the nation, though the people here generally feel will bear time for consideration, and not suffer in consequence of delay over till next session.

Among the one or two hundred bills now upon the Speaker's table, there are the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill, the New Apportionment bill determining the number of M. C.s for the next Congress, and bills granting land subsidies to different Railroads in the South and West. It is possible that the Senate may ask for the House's participation of adjournment for a few days, for the purpose of concluding action on the Venezuela question, the abolition of polygamy in Utah, the Indian bill, including some definite action on the question of the validity of Indian treaties, and the admission of New Mexico as a State under the name of Lincoln.

The halls and lobbies of the Capitol are filled to overflowing; this Representative, and that Senator has to be seen and talked with by a thousand and one persons on matters of interest only to a few. The reduction of clerical force in several of the Departments has thrown upon the tender mercy of the people of Washington a number of needy and helpless families. The name of Watch dog of the House which was vulgarly, though significantly, applied to Minister Washburne, while he was chairman of the House appropriation committee, can with more propriety be applied to the present chairman of that committee, Mr. Dawes. With a single exception, there has not been appropriated to the several departments an amount asked for by their respective heads; and the result is the clerical force must be reduced, (though the Heavens fall) only to be increased at the convening of next session—*after the election.*

Those clerks dismissed have no alternative but to make an onslaught on their representatives for a place in the Census Bureau and the efforts in that direction are enormous. So great is the pressure brought upon General Walker, Superintendent of that bureau, that his whole time is taken up in hearing appeals from M. C.s in advocacy of their claims upon him.

There has been no inconsiderable interest felt here among all classes of people, as to the result of the Howard investigation. Fernando Wood, of New York, some three months since, preferred most astounding charges against General Howard on account of the way he used Freedman's Bureau funds while Superintendent of that bureau. General Howard, the organizer of Howard University, located in Washington, and now President of that institution, has become identified with the interest of Washington, and the manly and enterprising course pursued by him during his residence here has ingratiated him in the favor of the people. The report to-day of the committee having his case in charge, exonerating him from any censure, is exceedingly refreshing to his numerous friends.

If the Capitol movers will let us alone we will make a considerable city of Washington in a few years, and one which the country will be proud of; but every now and then they raise a howl, and the timid and old fogy portion of our population, are so frightened that they come to a stand still. These drawbacks retard progress, but, of course, cannot stop it. We have made many improvements during the last eight years. Before the war Washington was a Southern city. We had slaves, a slave trade and all of its concomitants; among which were a gaudy chivalry, a delicious satisfaction in things as they were, and a masterly inactivity in all cases of improvements. When the war came on we had only Pennsylvania Avenue paved, and that was the poorest of its kind. In the early part of the war it was not an uncommon thing to see Government wagons stuck in the mud upon F street, between the Patent and Post Offices in the very heart of the city, and your correspondent has seen upon Fourteenth street, our fashionable drive, holes scooped out by the wheels of vehicles until they were so deep and long that when a wagon went down into one of them the top was just visible above the surface. This was remedied some during the war. Since the war, a great improvement has been made. A number of our Avenues have been paved, sewers and gutters have been made, and a different and more modern class of residences have been erected. Our population has been increased in numbers to about double, and there has been an infusion of Northern and Western energy, which is highly refreshing and interesting. Congress has secured more alive to our interests during the present Session than ever before, and while they have not passed a great many bills which will benefit us, still they have reported a number and manifested a disposition to do so. The President has signed the bill for re-paving Pennsylvania Avenue, and we hope that before Congress again assembles we will have the most beautiful street in the world paved with wood, the only material which should ever be used upon a fine drive.

Admiral Dahlgreen has been a resident of Washington the most part of the time for nearly thirty years, and his sudden death on Monday was most painful to the citizens here, with whom he has been so long intimately connected. He was esteemed as a gentleman of unexceptionable character, and his sympathy for the poor was best appreciated by the thousands in indigent circumstances for whom he yearly contributed to support.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota, died to-day at his residence in this city.

Telegram has been received at the Indian Bureau, that the different Indian delegations, which lately visited Washington, are exerting a good influence among the different tribes in the way of encouraging a friendly relation between them and our Government.

This is considered the dull season in the Patent Office. The hot season is rather against inventions of all kinds. The muscles are of less elasticity, the physical parts of man generally, degenerates, and the mind consequently, is waning therein and energy necessary to invent. But there are still other, seasons why the patent business is dull—or at least why it is dull at this season of the year, than any other. The inventive talent, as well as any thing else, is peculiar to climate, and the Yankee is peculiar to climate, and the Yankee is dull in proportion as he is north of the latitude of Washington City. Patents issued for the week ending July 12th, 1870, number 1,000,

COLONEL HAWKINS.

A Famous Bohemian on a Fandango in Kentucky.

George Alfred Townsend writes as follows from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune*:

'Did you ever hear of Tom Hawkins? I call him Jim, of politics yesterday. Tom Hawkins is the greatest duelist in Kentucky. He is now Governor Stevenson's tobacco inspector at Louisville—a handsome man, with a black moustache, and large, glaring, black eyes, which seldom or never wink, but look out like a tiger's, with silent ferocity. He is, perhaps, fifty years of age, now, but still one of the best shots in Kentucky, and has fixed up more quarrels and been a second on more fields than any other man alive.

Personally, he is a gentle, truthful, faithful fellow, but he is deadly when he has made up his mind to eat somebody. Tom is one of the best of his class, the finished duelist of the South, always nice upon points of honor and prompt to advise any body to fight whom he thinks has been injured. His last appearance in proximity to the field of honor was occasioned by a mooted duel between two Cincinnati editors, which never came to a shot. People who knew him sent for Tom in case of a duel, just as you send for a physician and the preacher when you are sick. He was wounded at Buena Vista, and he was with Henderson, Crittenden, Lopez and the rest when they invaded Cuba. During the war he was on Breckenridge's staff, and the affairs of private blood in which he has been engaged are innumerable. For instance, he was Ben. Johnson's second when he killed Tom White. Did you ever hear of that?

No! Oh! Tom Hawkins had to leave the State for some years after that duel. Old man White was there when Ben shot his son, and he went on awfully. The papers mixed a howling row about that duel. Tom Whiteand Ben Johnson had a fuss over cards, both pretty full, and a challenge passed. The women and families on both sides took a big interest in it, and Ben's mother moulded the balls with her own hands.—She was all up and alive about it. I reckon she'd shot Ben herself if he had not gone to the field. Ben was all crippled up with the rheumatism, and they had to set him up and hand him his gun. They fought with shot guns loaded with balls. There was the old man White, haggling in the dark about points of order, and the terms of apology, &c., when pop went the guns and his son lay dead at the old man's feet, with a hole right through his forehead. They say it was dreadful to hear him go on. I don't know what became of Ben Johnson.

Tom Hawkins scared John Pope most dead once. They were at old General Wool's table when Pope jumped the courage of General —— and Tom Hawkins just glanced and opened out. John Pope had to take water.

Tom was Breckenridge's second when the challenge passed between John and Cutting. There Tom showed the generalship of Alexander the Great. Cutting's second was old President Monroe's son of the regular army, and Tom turned him inside out. He put him on the defensive, thundered at him, and got John Breckenridge off with the honors.

Tom Hawkins is a terrible fellow. If he looks at you with his wide open eyes full of ferocity, you are half gone already. When they tried Henderson in New Orleans, and Judah Benjamin, was employed by the Spanish government to assist in the prosecution, Tom, whose trial was to follow, saw what a terrible tongue Benjamin had, and he followed him out of the court room, and said: 'Look here, Mr. Jew, I want to tell you something. If, when my trial comes off, you say one word against my character, I'll kill you in your tracks.' Benjamin saw those big eyes ready to jump out of Tom's head, and he said: 'Mr. Hawkins, I shall not want to have any difficulty with you, sir.' They did not convict Henderson, and Tom never came to trial.

I reckon you never heard of Tom Hawkins' connection with the Fitch and Stephen A. Douglas trial, did you? That has never been published to my knowledge, but it was a remarkable episode in the preface to the rebellion. You see it was coming on toward the political convention of 1850, and Douglas had all the strength, so that it was hard on to a certainty that he would be nominated and crowd out the Buchanan party.

I got sure information of the nightly caucuses of Slidell, Jessie D. Bright, Howell Cobb, Benjamin and that faction in Washington—for they met at Cobb's house, chiefly, and one day it came to me straight as a wire that they had determined to force Douglas into a fight, and that it had been proposed that Slidell should insult Douglas in the drinking saloon of the Senate, and, if he resented it, shoot him down. I wrote to Douglas at once, but knowing his habits so well of leaving letters unopened for days and weeks together, I sent the letter to a friend, and commanded him to make Douglas open it and peruse it, that he might be fully prepared for them.—And in that letter I said, 'If you are pushed to the wall, telegraph for Tom Hawkins, of Louisville.'

Well, I came on from the South soon after that, and went up with George Pugh to see Douglas. There we found nobody to pay much attention to us. Douglas seemed absorbed with something else, and looking out of his library across the hall, I saw Roger A. Pryor and A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, step into another room. I asked no questions, but came away, and soon afterward started for New York. When I got to the Relay House there was about three minute's delay, as the western train had just come in, and I saw get out of it and step towards the Washington train—who, but Tom Hawkins?

'What, Tom,' I cried, 'what are you doing here?'

'What, are you going away from Washington?' said Tom.

'Going to New York.'

'New York, what? Do you get me here and then run off to New York? Douglas has sent for me, the fight's on!'

'I will get off my baggage at Baltimore,' said I, 'and will return to Washington to-night.' And with that the trains stemmed contrary ways.

I found the matter at Washington that same evening. The conspirators had arranged to force an insult upon Douglas, and then, if he challenged he would lose the vote of the North. If he refused no person in the South would touch him. The creature of the conspirators to insult Douglas was G. N. Fitch, of Indiana—still alive, I believe—and he had done it in executive session the day before I reached the city. Douglas had demanded a retraction of a fight, and Tom Hawkins had been sent for.

I found the Douglas household all warm for the duel. Mrs. Douglas and the Cuttses and everybody was bound to see Stephen out. His wife said he might lose the Presidency or anything before he should be beaten by Jessie Bright and old Buck's myrmidons. *Billit doux* had been passing all day betwixt Buchanan's headquarters, in the Vice President's room of the Capitol, and one of the committee rooms where the Douglas men set in council. The messenger for Douglas was Roger A. Pryor, and for Fitch, Judah P. Benjamin. The Fitch gang were Slidell, who was the arch conspirator, and bloodthirsty as a bat; Bright, who was jealous of Douglas, and despised him, Cobb, etc. When Judah P. Benjamin, the second day, came into the committee room with another letter, and, among Richardson, of Illinois, Pugh, Pryor, Brown and the rest, saw Tom Hawkins glancing at him, they say he shrank back and turned pale. Then he put out his hand in a sycophantish way and said:

'Why, Mr. Hawkins, I'm very glad to see you.'

We all met that night, and Tom went in place of Pryor, to arrange the particulars, and force a fight or peace. We knew by his look that the thing was serious. They knew that it was coming to be blood by Tom's big eyes. And they wrote a retraction. He had it in ten minutes.

We arranged to try Douglas' courage by telling him that the duel was to come off the next morning. Tom, who was a simple-hearted fellow, raised objections to this, and refused to have anything to do with it. We entered Douglas' library and there he stood, with as pleasant a smile as I ever saw, waiting to hear the result.

'Mr. Douglas,' said I, 'how do you feel?'

'Very well. What's the news?'

'You are to go to the field to-morrow morning at five o'clock, and fight with shot-guns.'

'Very well,' he said, 'make all the arrangements.'

We watched him again, and he was as I ever saw him—almost cheerful. Tom Hawkins could stand it no more. He said, 'Mr. Douglas, they have retracted.'

Douglas drew a sigh, whether of relief or regret I do not know. He was a splendid shot with a fowling piece, and he would have fought his weight in wild cats rather than be crowded out of the path of his ambition. He was the greatest leader any party ever had, to my mind.—'Do you want to be introduced to Tom Hawkins?' 'No,' said I, without thinking about it, 'if it isn't offensive, I prefer not to know Tom Hawkins.'

A BOGUS PRINCESS.

Editha Gilberia Montez a Humbug—Some of Her Exploits in Ohio—Who and What she is.

Our readers have been in our dispatches from time to time reference to a young woman claiming to be the daughter of Lola Montez and King Leopold of Belgium. The following account from the Dayton *Journal* will throw some light on her character and antecedents:

Last winter, during the holidays, it will be remembered, a young woman giving her name as Blanche Solomon, and Greece as her native country, stopped at the Becket House and created quite a sensation during her short stay. Those who saw her when first introduced her as good looking, highly educated, being able to read and talk in three languages, and capable of conversing intelligently on general subjects. Soon after her arrival at the hotel, before she had time to remove her bonnet and cloak, she sank to the floor in a spasm, the blood running from her mouth and nostrils. A physician was called, and under the belief that she was about to die, at her request, a priest also. She soon recovered, however, and gave her history and the reason of her visit here. She said her name was Blanche Solomon, that her parents were Prussians that she was born in Greece, that they came to this country several years ago, and settled in the South, where they lived during the rebellion. She said that her father was dead, and that her mother and a brother lived in Cincinnati; she had no means, and came to Dayton to see a worthy gentleman who was acquainted with her history and family, and to whom she came for information regarding the one whom she loved. It was "an affair of the heart," altogether, and she sought information as to the whereabouts of her affianced. Whether in her wild or most calm moments, day and night, she poured forth the most interesting and exciting converse on all manner of adventure, and all manner of subjects; some of her relations were after the manner of the orient, while others were decidedly tragic. Her picture of scenes in the South during the rebellion were superior to anything her listeners had ever heard. Indeed, she appeared to have traversed the entire earth, and her mind was a storehouse of the most entertaining knowledge, which she offered in the most captivating speech. The party of whom she professed to have come here to see, was sent for, and he promptly visited the hotel. He is an excellent gentleman, and contributed what he could to quiet the agitation of the fair young woman. He stated what he know of the young lady and her family, but he was not fully acquainted with the history of the poor girl. He gave the name and address of the young lady's mother and brother—a lawyer in Cincinnati—who were sent a telegram stating the condition of the girl. The reply stated that the daughter was a lunatic; that she had given the family a great deal of trouble, and that they were unable to control her. In the meantime the convulsions and hemorrhage continued at short intervals, the physician became incredulous, and took occasion during the absence of the attendants, on the fair and mysterious patient to tell her that the cause of the hemorrhage was voluntary, the effect of her self-produced hysteria. The worthy Catholic priest grew tired of the nonsense, and refused to come to pronounce absolution until there was a reasonable prospect of death coming to the relief of the sufferer. After three or four days of excitement a gentleman was dispatched to Cincinnati for her brother.

Her brother mercilessly extracted the romance from all Blanche's brilliant narratives concerning herself, her birth, travels, etc., etc. He said his sister's true name was Annie Solomon, and that she was born in Kentucky; that special pains had been taken with regard to her education, but that she had been a source of constant trouble from the time of her graduation at school. The meeting of the brother and sister was not by any means affectionate, and was the occasion of a violent display of hysteria on the part of the romantic girl. She tried to escape during the night, but failing, alarmed the house by the most frightful screams, and pitiful appeals to be rescued. She was put on the Cincinnati train the other day in charge of her brother, and since then we have heard nothing of her until within a few days, when she appears in a new role under a new name. Her sensation in Dayton, as we have stated, occurred last December, toward the latter part of the month.

It is asserted that Blanche Solomon, who created the sensation here at the Becket House, Editha Gilberia Montez, daughter of the celebrated actress and danseuse, and Annie Solomon, of Kentucky birth, are one and the same person. She lacks a few of the essential elements of a first class humbug, and has chosen the very worst field for the successful pursuit of her avocation. The Commissioners of Charities have decided that the young woman is not at all insane.

An Editor turns Farmer.

Daniel Dechert, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Hagerstown, Md., *Mail*, purchased a farm in Halifax Co., Virginia, some eighteen months since. He got it cheap. This is the first season he has had a full crop, and he writes as follows: "I wish you would run down and see me this summer, while I am at my farm.—There is plenty of fine fishing there. I expect my crop to net me this year not less than ten thousand dollars, and they may reach twelve thousand dollars. I will have fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, one thousand barrels of corn, (five bushels to the barrel,) about ten tons of broom corn, (besides the seed,) and about three thousand dollars worth of tobacco. I begin to see more money in farming South than in printing in Maryland, and am preparing to locate permanently on my plantation."

WEST POINT.

Disgraceful Conduct of Cadets—Letter of Gen. Howard to Colored Cadet W. Smith.

To the Editor of The N Y Tribune:

SIR: I have written a short letter to Cadet Smith (the colored cadet), and the thought occurs to me that I might perhaps influence high minded cadets by giving you my letter for publication. The ninnies who will persecute a man because they can do it with impunity, will hide their heads when the indignation of true men is excited against them.

If West Point has not power enough to protect such a young man as Cadet Smith—quick, able, honest, noble-spirited as he is—then West Point will have a hard struggle against the returning tide of feeling that will break in from the people. I am a graduate of West Point, and am proud of her sons who have been true to their country and true to humanity, but I am greatly ashamed when cadets dishonor us by a mean prejudice, that ought long ago to have been smothered. O. O. HOWARD.

Washington D. C., July 8, 1870.

Copy.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 8, '70.

My Dear Young Friend:

I have just received your letter of the 29th ult. It is published in *The Washington Chronicle* of this morning. I do hope you will never think of giving up while you have health to stand the storm. I suffered quite as much when I first went to West Point. Endure *the insults* without any show of fear. A prompt and able reply when off duty will sometimes avail you. A pleasant smile will win hearts to you. God, who allowed you to be born and live with the blood of the African in your veins, will bear you through every trial. To be a *soldier* one need not only be brave in battle, but have an abundance of genuine fortitude, so as to bear up in disaster and apparent defeat. There is no real defeat to the true soldier—his soul is unconquerable. Affectionately your friend, O. O. HOWARD,

Brev't. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

To Cadet J. W. Smith, West Point.

The following is Cadet Smith's letter:

WEST POINT, N Y, June 29, '70.

DEAR FRIEND: Your kind letter should have been answered long ere this, but really I have been so harassed with examination and the insults and ill-treatment of these cadets, that I could not write or do anything else scarcely. I passed the examination all right, and got in, but my companion Howard failed and was rejected. Since he went away I have been lonely indeed. And now these fellows appear to be trying their utmost to run me off, and I fear they will succeed if they continue as they have begun. We went into camp yesterday, and not a moment has passed since then but some one of them has been cursing and abusing me. All night they were around my tent, cursing and swearing at me so that I did not sleep two hours all night. It is just the same at the table, and what I get to eat I must snatch for like a dog. I don't wish to resign if I can get along at all; but I don't think it will be best for me to stay and take all the abuses and insults that are heaped upon me. The examination was very hard this year—harder than ever before—and since I have been successful in getting in, I will stay as long as I possibly can.—One of the cadets refused to drill the squad because I was in it, and they reduced him from a corporal to a private for disobedience of orders, and they are all mad about that. The one who drills the squad now is the meanest specimen of humanity I ever saw. After marching us out to the drill ground this morning he said to me, "Stand off to one side from the line, you d—d black ——. You are to near that white man. I want you to remember you are not on an equal footing with the white men in your class, and what you learn here you will have to pick up, for I won't teach you a d—d thing." And thus he kept me standing until the captain came around inspecting, when he pretended that he put me there to teach me a movement which I had never practiced before. And I could say nothing at all, or I would have been locked up for disobedience of orders or disrespect to "superior officers." If it ever happens again I shall deny it to his face and then resign.

If I complain of their conduct to the commandant I must prove the charges, or nothing can be done, and where am I to find one from so many to testify in my behalf? If this afternoon's drill is conducted as this morning's was, you need not be astonished at hearing that I have resigned. I have borne insult upon insult until I am completely worn out. I have written a plenty of bad news, and I wish I had some good news for you; but, alas! it seems to be getting worse and worse. I forgot to tell you that out of 86 appointees only 39 passed the examination. They had prepared it to fix the colored candidates but it proved most disastrous to the whites. I hope you are all well at home. I saw a very fine article relating to me in *The Hartford Courant*, and I feel very grateful to Mr. Capron for his kind words concerning me. I hope my brightest hopes will be realized, but I doubt if they will ever be here.

Give my kind regards to all, and write soon to your much benefitted and thankful servant.

J. W. SMITH.

P. S.—There were 91 appointees; 5 failed physically, 47 failed mentally, leaving 39 admitted.

The Highest Flight Ever Made by Man.

The most remarkable balloon ascension on record was made in 1804, by Biot and Gay-Lussac, in Paris. By this enterprise they endowed science with a series of new and important facts, questionable before that time, as they carried with them a complete set of suitable apparatus, and moreover, an unsurpassed knowledge of observation and experiment. They ascended to a height of 13,000 feet, and observed that at the height of 8,000 to 9000 feet the animals they had taken with them, in order to observe the effect of rarified air and cold upon them, did not appear to suffer any inconvenience. In the meantime the pulses of the two experiments were much accelerated; that of Gay-Lussac, otherwise always slow, 62 beats per minute, was 80, and that of Biot, naturally rapid, 79 beats per minute, was 111. At a height of 11,000 feet a pigeon was liberated; it dropped down whirling through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin, too rarified, to enable it to fly. Three weeks later, Gay Lussac went up alone, and attained the height of 23,000 feet, four and one-sixth miles, or 2,000 feet higher than the top of Chimborazo Mountain. The barometer was only thirteen inches high, the thermometer eighteen degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point, while at the surface of the ground it was eighty degrees. He left the court yard of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*, in Paris, and, after an aerial voyage of six hours, descended near Rouen, one hundred miles distant. The result of this ascension on Gay Lussac's health was very injurious, partially by the want of air for respiration, combined with sudden cold, but chiefly by the absence of the accustomed pressure. At the extreme height of 23,000 feet his face and neck were swollen enormously, his eyes protruded from his head, blood ran from his eyelids, nose and ears, and also came from his lungs, by vomiting; in short, his system received a shock from which he never fully recovered the rest of his life.

—The practice of Kentucky distillery hands of bathing after working hours in the vats of whiskey, not only refreshes and cleanses the man, but adds to the "body" of the liquor.

RENAL AFFECTIONS.

The frequency of Kidney affections, and the many complaints arising from disease of the Urinary Organs, give occasion for much study and investigation of those difficulties. The old and the young, the high and the low, are all more or less subject to these troublesome affections; from the diabetes of infants to the gout and gravel of old age, the much exposed laborer at his toil, to the luxurious liver at his ease.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have perhaps had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time. And it is in these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required, in order to understand the true nature of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel, nor do all gravelly indications arise from affection of the Kidneys, and it is by an examination of the *urine alone* that these facts are to be verified many times.

And it is by the precise distinction between the many ills belonging to these organs, *which* we are enabled to make by this examination that we are so successful in their cure.

The terrible sufferings, the writhing agonies, the painful difficulties, and the wretched sleeplessness occasioned by affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, make it a matter of study to the humane physician, worthy of the noble cause he has espoused.

And he who would not put forth his utmost power for the relief of these terribly annoying diseases, whereby so many quietly suffer in agony because of their delicacy, is not worthy to be trusted in the profession.

Many delicate ladies have lived a life of suffering from some of these diseases, who might have had years of health had the complaint been understood by their physician.

We believe that we have treated more patients laboring under these difficulties than any other physician in the State of Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghany mountains, and do not hesitate to say that we have cured a greater per centage, by one-fourth, of all our patients than has been done by any others.

These facts can be verified from our records. We seldom fail to relieve our patients of their sufferings in those diseases *at once*. From close attention and long and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each. Our remedies in these are adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try them for yourselves and verify the facts. Send a vial of urine and we can send you the necessary medicine. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—In Wisconsin metal, supposed to be copper, has been found in large quantities in the town of Maple Grove, Fond du Lac county. It is also reported to have been found on the Neshoto river, in the town of Gibson.

—An Alexandria (Va.) ruffian the other day, seeing two little girls on the opposite side of the street, exclaimed: "Well, I'll kill a nigger" and picking up a stone threw it with fatal aim, striking one of the children, who died in two hours.

—A Hartford reporter of a New York paper was dreadfully mortified at the President's manifest inaptitude for his high place and his general insignificance. Can the nation or Congress or somebody not do something for this mortified man? It is dreadful to think of him without relief, and it must make every loyal man falter to reflect upon his President's inaptitude and his general insignificance.

—We learn from the Oshkosh *Northwestern* that Mrs. Sarah Reardon was badly stung about the face and neck by a hornet, on the afternoon of the 3d. The hornets had formed a nest in the garden, and coming on them unawares, Mrs. Reardon was stung in about a dozen places. She immediately took a cold bath; and, two or three days afterwards, exhibited symptoms of poisoning. She suffered the most agonizing pain until the 7th inst., when death relieved her. She was about 56 years of age.

—The New York *World* says: As there are pious folks who think it sinful to cure diseases or assuage pains which are sent as punishment for sin, it is perhaps not right for the medicine men to discover that the new anæsthetic, hydrate of choloral, is an almost miraculous remedy in *delirium tremens*. Dr. George Balfour, of Edinburg, has tried it in a case which was one of "maniacal violence." Two half drachm doses, at one hour's interval, produced sleep, and cured the patient.

—More people are killed by lightning than is commonly supposed. According to some recently published statistics, more than ten thousand people have been smitten by the electric fluid within the past thirty years, of whom two thousand two hundred and fifty-two were killed outright. The fiery bolts, however, seem to make a distinction on account of sex, for of the eight hundred and eighty killed within the last ten years, only two hundred and forty-three were females.

—A party of Americans at Zurich, Switzerland, having become prejudiced against the country, for some reason, determined to wreak a terrible vengeance on the unoffending Swiss. So, they organized themselves into a base ball club, with two nines, and played a match game. The play excited great interest among the natives, and our countrymen retired over the Alps, their faces lighted with a glimmer of sardonic satisfaction.—Their devilish revenge has worked, and now poor Switzerland is cursed and inundated with a passion for base ball.

—A New Haven man advises people to use snow hereafter instead of ice, for refrigerating purposes in summer. Provide, says he, a square box say 12 to 18 inches square, fill it with pure snow, stamping it together with a smooth block of convenient form. Have the box made very little taper, just the slightest flare toward the open side. On emptying it you will have a block of snow sufficiently solidified, and ready, after one real cold night, for packing into your ice box. He says this will keep as long as ice, will, of course, be cheaper, and will be cleaner and purer.

GENERAL ALBERT AMES, United States Senator from Mississippi, and Miss Blanche Butler, daughter of General Butler, will be united in the bonds of wedlock in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, at Lowell, Mass., on the 21st day of July. A series of festivities have been organized by the leading families of Lowell, to begin four days before the church ceremony, in honor of the event. Miss Blanche is not only one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in New England, but is admired for her amiability and high social and benevolent qualities in the society where she moves, especially with her own sex.

—An excited parent in Harrisburg overhauled his daughter on the way to the depot with a young man, with whom she concluded to spend the balance of her days. The young man was arrested and passed the night in the lockup. In the morning the lady protested that she had gone with the young gentleman voluntarily, and that they were to have been married. The Mayor could not see how he could hold the party and dismissed him, the father paying the costs. The young lady was commendably spunky, and, not being by any means unhandsome, she excited considerable interest in the court room. She accompanied her father home.

Comic View of Congress.

Punchinello's condensation of a recent Congressional debate is good. It is as follows:

Then there was a debate upon the proposition to abolish the mission to Rome.

Mr. Brooks said most of his constituents were Roman Catholics. Therefore there should be a mission to Rome.

Mr. Dawes said that Brooks used to be a Know-Nothing. Therefore there should not be a mission to Rome.

Mr. Cox said that they used to burn witches in Massachusetts.—Therefore there should be a mission to Rome.

Mr. Voorhees said they burnt a Roman Catholic Asylum in Boston. Therefore there should be a mission to Rome.

Mr. Bingham said that Powell was a much better painter than Titian, and Minnie Ream a much better sculptor than Michael Angelo.—Therefore there should not be a mission to Rome.

Republican chorus—You are.
Democratic chorus—We ain't.
Republican chorus—You did.
Democratic chorus—We didn't.
Solo by the Speaker—Order.
Democratic chorus—there should be (*da capo* with gavel accompaniment.)
Republican chorus—There should not be (ditto, ditto.)

After weighing these arguments, the House adjourned without doing anything about it.

—Grace Greenwood says: While such sudden deaths as Thackeray's, Hawthorne's, and this of our friend shook us inexpressibly, it is comforting to think that they went in the fulness of their genius and fame. I have thought much of Sir Walter since we lost his successor—of how Death crept stealthily and slowly upon him, throughout the piteous decay of his magnificent powers; and the picture has come up before me of his being wheeled into his study at Abotsford, one day, when the old spirit was flickering feebly up, and asking for pen and paper, saying he thought he could write. Then I see the pen falling from his nerveless fingers—I see him burst into tears, sink back into his chair, and give up. Ah, cannot even that grieving circle at God's Hill House rejoice that nothing so drearily sad can ever take place in the pleasant study out of which *he* passed on that mournful June day? Neither the great heart or brain failed him, or them, till the swift, sudden bolt descended. There was no melancholy forgetfulness of dear faces, no confounding of familiar names; there was no long, painful grouping in the twilight of thought. Surely it is well.

—A French provincial paper, the *Independent du Centre*, relates that a few days since Palais du Justice at Clearmont was the scene of a fearful murder and suicide. The sitting of the first Chamber had just been suspended, and the next case to be heard was a petition for *separation de corps* presented by a wife against her husband. A sudden shriek in the outer room attracted the attention of the persons who were quitting the court, and a man was seen kneeling and holding a woman down on the ground. The man was seized, and then it was found that the unhappy woman, who was uttering piercing cries of agony, had been bitterly cut open at a single stroke. The man, while struggling with his captors, found means to stab himself in the region of the heart, and died within a few minutes. The woman was removed to the hospital; but the surgeon declared her wounds to be mortal. It appeared that the suicide and his victim were the parties to the separation suit about to be heard, and as no previous altercation had been noticed, it is believed that the double crime was premeditated.

—The London *Times* says: "It is well known that hitherto the United States have been represented at this as well as at other courts by a diplomatist having the rank of Minister only. At a recent meeting, however, of the Committee upon the Diplomatic Service, Lord Clarendon, in answer to a question from a member of the Committee, said that if the United States desired it, an ambassador, representing the most important of modern nations, would be most acceptable in this country; but it was for the United States to take the initiative. There was no reason why a Republic should not be represented by an ambassador, as the Republic of Venice had enjoyed that distinction."

—James Lawless, residing at Knowles' X Roads in Sussex county, Delaware, was struck by lightning on Wednesday of last week, and instantly killed. He had just walked to the well to get a glass of water, and whilst in the act of drinking was struck to the earth.

Miscellaneous.

HOMES
FOR THE MILLION!!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy* and *congenial* climate for one-tenth of their value five years hence.

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Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTRIE.
apr30;1870—1y

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235 Liberty Street,
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Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,

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COOKING RANGES,
Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,

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For Baking & Cooking.

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☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

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Splendid Assortment of 2 and 3 Wheel Cabs, and 4 Wheel Perambulators

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OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE,
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VALUE.....$80,000 | TICKETS.....$5 EACH.

THE Proprietor of this fine structure, Mr. Creer, L. having made an assignment for the benefit of creditors & assignee have consented to put it up in a

GIFT ENTERPRISE

For the benefit of his creditors generally, who, outside of the mortgage holders, would meet with the entire loss of their claims if the building should be put at forced sale. The rents of the Opera House building amount to about $10,000 a year, and it could be made to pay better. The honesty of the transaction is endorsed by A. Teeters & Son, and Greiner, Steel & Co., Bankers, Alliance, Ohio, which firms can be consulted by any one desiring further information. The money from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the above named bankers, at whose counters the ticket money will be refunded, provided anything should occur to prevent the distribution. If the tickets are not sold soon enough, the drawing will take place September 10th, 1870.

H. G. McKEE, *Gen'l Agt.*
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Agent for Beaver County: M. McCLIFF.
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Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have executed a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES;

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

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STOVES & TINWARE.

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ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

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Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

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Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

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TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT.

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Does back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse; venereal diseases badly cured, and mercurial excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the aforesaid sexual organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being nervous, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. Those will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected; and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

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Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical warehouse, and signed

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Hanauer's Column.

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OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Wear.

A. HANAUER,

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Calls attention to the fact that he has now

The Latest Styles of

Spring and Summer

Millinery Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Trimmed & Untrimmed

Bonnets & Hats,

RIBBONS,

OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,

FINE LACES,

FRENCH FLOWERS

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I would also Inform my Customers and the Public that I have Engaged

First Class Milliners,

And will take pleasure in Showing You the Finest

Bonnets and Hats

Ever made in Beaver County.

Bonnets & Hats

Bleached and Pressed

IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.

apr13;tf

Miscellaneous.

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A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR SPRING and SUMMER Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

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